

SILVER'S DAY.

Bland's Bill to Coin the Seigniorage Passes.

IT GETS A MAJORITY OF 39

Eastern Kickers Stick by the Republicans to the Very Last.

SPEAKER CRISP SAVES THE QUORUM

Cotton and Stocks Advance on the Bill's Passage.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MAY VETO IT

As the White Metal Gets Recognition Prices Improve, Just as They Fall When Silver Gets a Black Eye.

Washington, March 1.—(Special.)—By a vote of 188 to 129, or a majority of 39, the Bland silver seigniorage bill passed the house at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Thus the long fight in which the eastern democrats combined with the republicans to defeat the measure was ended by a victory for the silver men in the house. It was a close call, however, on reaching a vote this morning.

To the very last moment the eastern democrats and republicans refused to vote and it was only by the aid of the speaker's vote that a quorum was secured on the adoption of the order from the committee on rules. This is about the fourth time that the speaker has been called upon to vote to save silver. Each and every time he has voted in favor of the white metal. It was by his advice and due to the fact that he took the reins in his own hand to force the house to action that a vote was reached.

Easterners Fought to the Last. With the exception of two hours' debate, the fight in the house was one continuation of roll calls. The eastern democrats and republicans offered all sorts of amendments calculated to prevent the passage of the bill, but each and every one of them was voted down and Mr. Bland's bill, as amended by himself, was finally passed. It provides for the coinage of the seigniorage and for the coinage of the silver purchased under the Sherman law.

It further provides that the treasury notes outstanding, issued for the purchase of this coin, shall be redeemed in silver and silver certificates.

The passage of this bill means much for silver. The majority of 39 in its favor shows how the sentiment in the house has changed since the Sherman law was repealed.

Perhaps a Veto. Congressmen tonight are discussing the fate of the bill when it reaches the president. It is accepted that the senate will pass the bill although the administration may make a hard fight over there. But that will be useless.

The opinion freely expressed tonight that Mr. Cleveland will veto the Bland bill when it goes to him. He is dead against silver.

Markets Respond. The silver men point with gratification to the advance today in wheat, cotton and the stock markets. Cotton closed eight points higher today than it did yesterday. The advance on the strength of the probably early passage of the coinage bill.

Last fall, when the uncodified repeal passed the senate, silver, cotton and wheat all slumped together, and they have been going down, down ever since, until the eve of favorable action on the Bland bill.

These are facts which stagger the goldbugs. They try in vain to explain. History repeats itself.

GETTING A VOTE.

The Party Had a Quorum and Put the Bill Through.

Washington, March 1.—After tea, reading of the journal, which was approved without correction, a number of executive communications were read and referred.

Mr. Cummings, democrat of New York, asked unanimous consent for the consideration and the passage of the bill to extend \$45,000 for the recovery of the wreck of the corvet Kearsarge on Roncador reef.

Mr. Simpson, populist of Kansas, asked if it was a question of sentiment or of dollars and cents.

Mr. Cummings replied that it combined both. The appropriation was within the discretion of the secretary of the navy. If the attempt to raise the Kearsarge was not successful it would cost the government only a small part of the appropriation.

Mr. Cummings stated that the last vote on the bill was 188 to 129, and that the speaker, who was on the boat when wrecked, said that the boat can be utilized if raised.

Block Was Persistent. Mr. Kilgore demanded the regular order, and despite the appeal of the last vote, withdrew it, for the reason that failure by the house to act promptly might result in thousands of dollars being lost in the hands of the matter was dropped.

The speaker stated the question to be upon the passage of the order for the committee on rules to take up the Bland seigniorage bill in the house, discuss it for two days, and then proceed to vote upon its amendments that may be pending, with the aid and aid of a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Outwater asked the yeas and nays, and the yeas were 188, and the nays, 129. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Voorhees appointing Mr. Mills a member

speaker has information himself on that point.

Just Did Get One. The speaker replied that he had not, but that the practice of the house had been, after an adjournment, or even recess, to assume that a quorum was present. The roll was called only on the adoption of the order, resulting—yeas, 188; nays, 129.

Before the vote was announced Messrs. Kilgore and Everett changed their votes, having voted aye, to nay.

The vote reached just a quorum. Speaker Crisp having voted to make the required number.

A way of applause swept over the democratic and populist seats when the speaker stated that the bill was before the house for consideration and amendment and ordered it to be read. When this had been completed and the author of the bill, offering a substitute for the pending measure, directing the secretary of the treasury to coin the seigniorage of the silver bullion and the treasury to the amount of \$5,156,681, and issue certificates thereon as fast as coined, each coin or certificate to be used in the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the treasury, and the secretary is authorized to issue certificates in excess of such coinage if he deems it necessary, but not to exceed the amount named. The second section provides for the coinage of the remaining bullion in the treasury and the destruction of certificates issued against it. The act shall not be construed to make any change in the legal tender or redemption quality of the notes of the act of 1860.

Outwater moved to strike out the second section of the bill.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment, giving to the holders of silver dollars the same right as to exchange and redemption as are possessed by the holders of subsidiary coin.

The New Member Not in Order. Mr. Straus offered an amendment to Mr. Johnson's amendment authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue five-year 3 per cent bonds in denominations of \$20 and multiples thereof, principal and interest payable in coin, the receipts from the bonds to be held in the treasury for the ordinary purposes of the government.

Mr. Reed made the point of order that the amendment was out of order. The speaker sustained the point.

Mr. Cannon offered a long amendment to the Johnson amendment, proposing to buy silver bullion until the price reaches \$1.29 an ounce, and providing for coinage under the act of 1837, when silver reaches that price.

Mr. Bland made a point of order against the amendment, and after a brief argument by Messrs. Cannon and Stockdale that it was germane, providing for extended purchase and coinage of silver, the speaker ruled it out of order.

Mr. Abbott offered an amendment his bill introduced last month, directing the coinage every month of 2,000,000 ounces of silver bullion, the redemption of which was issued under the Sherman act of 1890 in silver or gold, as the amount of coin of each kind may exceed that of the other; that the notes equal in amount to the coinage of the treasury be issued, but none of less denomination than \$5; that the treasury notes be issued upon deposits of gold or silver coin, and repeating all laws authorizing the issue of gold and silver certificates.

The introduction of these various amendments occupied half an hour of the two hours allotted for debate, and the speaker announced that but one and one-half hours remained.

Mr. Bland explained the difference in his substitute from the original bill. The first directs the coinage to be made as rapidly as "possible," instead of "practicable," the second provides that the coinage should be made respecting the legal tender quality of the notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion or of the number of ounces.

The members participating in the debate which followed were Messrs. Outwater, Johnson of North Dakota, Simpson, C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, Dunn of New Jersey, Abbott of Texas, Johnson of Indiana, Hartman of Montana, Swanson, Newlands, Wheeler of Alabama, Tracey, Cummings and Dingley.

Time's Up. By this time it was 2:50 o'clock p. m., and the two hours allotted for debate expired and unanimous consent was asked that debate might be extended till 3 o'clock, but Mr. Bailey demanded the regular order.

Mr. Abbott's amendment was rejected without division, and that of Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota, by a vote of 71 yeas to 156 nays.

Mr. Outwater's amendment to strike out section 2 of the substitute received, on division, 64 yeas and 139 nays, and the yeas were ordered.

On the yeas and nay call the republicans voted, the result being yeas 64, nays 139, thus sustaining the vote on division. The announcement was greeted with a slight ripple of applause.

The republicans refrained from voting on the question of adopting the substitute offered for the pending bill, but an exact quorum was announced by the speaker—yeas, 165, nays, 11.

Mr. Tracey asked for tellers, and Mr. Bland demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The call resulted (republicans voting) yeas, 171, nays, 95.

The bill being read a third time, Mr. Tracey moved to recommit the bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures without instruction. Lost, 72 to 190.

The motion on division received 72 yeas in the affirmative and 180 in the negative. The yeas and nays were called, resulting: Yeas, 182, nays, 137.

At 4:30 o'clock, the speaker said: "The question is, shall the bill pass?" In response thereto, a mighty volume of sound rolled out "aye."

Some one demanded a division, which was had, resulting: Yeas, 184, nays, 54.

Mr. Tracey called for the yeas and nays, and the request was supported by a sufficient number to secure them.

It Passes. The roll was called, and at 5:15 o'clock the vote was announced: Yeas, 184, nays, 137.

"So the bill is passed," said the speaker, following which there was applause from its friends.

The following republicans voted with the democrats and populists in favor of the passage of the bill: Messrs. Aiken, Bowers, Broderick, Curtis, of Kansas; Doolittle, Pills, of Oregon; Funston, Hartman, Hepburn, Hermann, Lucas, Marsh, Murray, Pickler, Post, Settle, Sweet, White and Wilson, of Washington—19.

The following democrats voted with the bulk of the republicans against the bill: Messrs. Barnes, Barwig, Belthoover, Brickner, Cadmus, Campbell, Causey, Clancy, Cobb, of Missouri; Compston, Conner, Cummings, DeForest, Dunphy, Edmunds, Everett, Fielder, Gelsenhauser, Griffin, Haines, Harter, Gaysen, Johnson, of Ohio; Lapham, Lockwood, Lynch, Speaker, Stalter, McEltrick, McKaig, Meyer, Mottcher, O'Neil, Outwater, Ryan, Schermerhorn, Waite, Pigott, Somers, Sperry, Straus, Goldstein, Talbot, Tamm, Warner, Wells, Goldzier, Pare and Sickles—50.

The bill appropriating \$45,000 for the raising of the Kearsarge was then called up by Mr. Cummings and passed unanimously.

The house then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned until noon.

HARPING ON HAWAII.

Mr. Frye Continues His Speech on the Administration's Foreign Policy.

Washington, March 1.—In the senate today a resolution was offered by Mr. Culom, of Illinois, and laid aside temporarily for the appointment of a tariff committee of nine members to equalize rates of duties on the basis of European and American wares.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Voorhees appointing Mr. Mills a member

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JIM IS NOT GUILTY.

Corbett is Acquitted in Short Order by the Jury.

MITCHELL IS GREATLY PLEASED.

This Lets Him Out of a Similar Prosecution.

FAVORABLE CHARGE BY THE JUDGE.

If the Englishman Consented to Be Hit There Was No Case of Assault. All the Sports Get Drunk.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 1.—Once more the prize fighters have gone up against the "peace and dignity" of the state of Florida, as Governor Mitchell would phrase it, and once more the "peace and dignity" has been knocked out of the state.

At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the jury in the case against James J. Corbett, charged with violating the laws of Florida by engaging in a prize fight, retired to make up a verdict. At 4:07, or sixteen minutes later, the jury returned and the foreman handed the verdict to the state's attorney, who read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

A broad smile spread over Corbett's face as he heard these reassuring words and would have cheered had they not been informed by Judge Phillips when the jury came in that he would send any person to jail for contempt who dared to express disapproval or disapproval of the verdict.

Charley Mitchell was present when the verdict was announced and he leaned over and grasped Corbett by the hand and congratulated him on his success. Mitchell, of course, considered the verdict in the light of a practical acquittal for himself, as a case against him of a similar nature is pending. Charles J. Corbett, the court room at the time, two of them members of the "After Dark" company, and they braved the wrath of Judge Phillips to the extent of airily waving their hands to Corbett.

The proceedings leading up to the verdict were very tame. Court convened at 9:30 o'clock a. m. and the state resumed the examination of its witnesses. The attorneys for Corbett, who were called to the stand to show that the fight was brutal and to make the witnesses admit that from the very brutality of the contest Corbett and his opponent had been beaten by one another. The state, however, did not make much headway on this line and it then attempted to bring in the check for \$20,000 which Corbett received in public money for the fight, but the state failed to produce a piece of paper handed Corbett, but all were innocent of any knowledge of its character.

A Property Check.

Jack Keefe, who was chief of police when the fight occurred and supervised it, was questioned about the check. He was at the theater when it was presented. When asked if the paper was not a check he said that it was not, but a property check, further in regard to its being a check he said that he did not know, but thought it might be a "property" check as is used on the stage, just the same as property vegetables which theatrical people make believe to eat. The answer caused considerable merriment.

The state closed here and the defense announced that it would introduce no witnesses. Argument was then begun. The attorneys were brief and when they concluded Judge Phillips charged the jury. The gist of the charge was as follows:

"If such blows were given in a glove contest or a sparring match, or boxing match, if it constitutes and amounts to a fight as already defined. It is a violation of the law of Florida against fighting by means of the fists, and the state has already read. In considering the guilt or innocence of the defendant, under the second count of the information—that is to say, the count charging assault and battery, the jury must consider the blows were given which the parties mutually agreed upon and entered into and consented to, the court instructs you that if such blows were given in a contest, which in the usual course of boxing, which would not inflict or cause bodily harm or injury to the person. The consent of the person receiving the blows places the assault and battery under such circumstances cannot be found guilty of assault and battery. But if the contest in which the parties mutually agreed upon and entered into and consented to in such a way as to be in the course of things was caused by harm or injury, and the blows were given with the intention of causing bodily harm or appreciable bodily pain, the consent of the party receiving the blows is no defense to the charge of assault and battery, and the state's course in regard to assault and battery under such circumstances is sustained."

With this charge the jury retired and soon returned a verdict of "not guilty," as noted above.

A Regular Fare.

The impression here is that the whole thing has been a farce. The witnesses for the state, to use a sporting phrase, fell down, and the defense had the easiest sort of a walk over.

When Attorney General Lamar was asked for an opinion on the result of the case, he said:

"It would not be good faith for me to criticize the verdict."

"Will you push the other cases now?" was asked.

"I cannot say yet," replied the attorney general. "I have wired the governor for instructions, and the state's course in regard to the other cases depends on the governor's advice."

Corbett left for New Orleans tonight with the "After Dark" company. Mitchell is still here and will remain until the case against him is either tried or not pressed.

The sports felt jubilant over the outcome of the fight, and they were not far from being so. They say they propose to pull off the Corbett-Jackson mill here. They say that the courts and people are with them, and that they will have a prize fight in New York before breakfast and another one to give them an appetite for supper if they so desire.

Will Be Nolle Prossed.

Late tonight Attorney General Lamar received a telegram from Governor Mitchell stating that he had no further instructions and that further proceedings would be left to his (Lamar's) discretion. This means that the cases against Mitchell and the members of the Athletic Club will be nolle prossed. This action will probably be taken in the morning.

Sandbagged and Robbed.

Dexter, Mich., March 1.—O. C. Gregory, assistant cashier of Gregory & Sons' private bank, was found unconscious in a vault of the bank this morning. He had been sandbagged and the vault robbed. It is said the thieves secured several thousand dollars.

GREATER NEW YORK.

Gotham Is Anxious to Take in All Its Suburbs.

BUT IT IS OPTIONAL WITH THEM

However, It Is Presumed That All Will Consent.

TOM REED'S FRIENDS ARE BOOMERS

A Story Comes from Hawaii to the M- troped upon the Effect That Queen Lili Was Drunk Not Long Ago.

New York, February 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—Now, that the bill consolidating New York and Brooklyn has passed both houses of the legislature, and has received the governor's signature, public opinion solidly endorses it.

Brooklyn has more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, and is altogether too large and important a city to remain side-tracked as a mere suburb of New York. When the provisions of the enabling act are carried out and upon the greater New York, as the newspapers call it, will have a population of 3,000,000, and an area of about 125 square miles.

Unquestionably this consolidation is in the interest of peace and order, economy and good government. Several other towns besides Brooklyn will be in the annexed district, and when the union becomes an accomplished fact the new city will rank with London, Paris and Berlin, leading all but London. The suburban towns will be freed from their village shackles, and will become a part of one of the greatest cities on the globe. The annexation takes in Brooklyn, Long Island City, the towns of Kings county, Flushing, Newtown, Jamaica, Westchester county and portions of the towns of East Chester, Pelham, Hempstead and Richmond county. The people of these communities will vote on the question in November next.

Greater New York will probably continue under democratic rule, and will be the model city of the world so far as good government and economy are concerned, while its wealth and vast interests will make it the leading commercial and financial center. Consolidation is the order of the day in business and in municipal affairs, and it is safe to say that other American cities with populous suburbs will very soon follow the example of New York. Such combinations make government less expensive and furnish the united communities with all the conveniences of civilization at a smaller cost than would be the case under separate governments.

Mr. Hewitt Explains.

Mr. Hewitt has attempted to explain his recent speech before the Southern Society. He says that it was misunderstood. When he spoke of the dangerous ignorance of our statesmen he did not confine his criticism to the south. He meant the statesmen of all sections. But it is well known that Mr. Hewitt was jumping on the statesmen who differ with him on the silver question, and most of them are from the west and south. He believes that all American statesmen, except himself and his goldbug friends, are remarkably ignorant. But he will not discuss the matter. Following Mr. Podsnap's example, he says: "I don't want to know about it; I don't choose to discuss it; I don't admit it." This is Mr. Hewitt's way of dealing with the silver question and the statesmen who do not agree with him.

Reverend Tom Reed.

Chairman Joseph H. Manley, of the Maine republican committee, is hard at work starting Tom Reed's presidential boom. He has sent the following circular to leading republicans all over the state:

"My Dear Sir—The state committee desires to print and distribute 75,000 copies of the speech of Hon. Thomas B. Reed, recently delivered in the house of representatives on the tariff. Will you not be one of 200 to contribute \$5 for this object? so, will you please send your remittance at once to General George L. Beal, treasurer of the republican state committee, Augusta, Me."

The New York republicans say that Reed lives too far east to be an available candidate. At present they favor McKinley, but the chances are that before the time comes for the nomination they will concentrate upon a New Yorker. The Maine man will always be a prominent party leader, but geography plays an important part in national politics, and this factor will prevent him from getting the nomination.

Helping the Poor.

Mr. Nathan Straus, who has done so much good with his coal yards, where the poor obtain coal at cost, now proposes another important reform. He is at work providing cheap and respectable funerals for the poor. The city undertakers make a decent funeral cost from \$100 to \$150, and during this spell of hard times many worthy workers suffer great distress when they see the Potter's field confronting themselves and their families. Mr. Straus is not offering anything free. He simply proposes to provide funerals at cost. At a time when so many tollers have been compelled to use their savings to support their families it goes without saying that cheap funerals will be a boon to thousands of unfortunate people.

The Hawaiian Queen.

According to Lieutenant Lucius Young, of the Boston, the Hawaiian queen was gloriously drunk when she promulgated the new constitution. Lieutenant Young says that when the queen read her proclamation he thought that she was suffering from stage fright, but when he went into the reception room and met her he saw that she was under the influence of stimulants, and was, in point of fact, drunk. When he learned that she was among her supporters he recognized the gravity of the situation and at once returned to the Boston and informed his commanding officer.

Industries Resuming.

Industrial advances are of a cheerful character. In Danbury, Conn., many of the hat factories have resumed and are running on full time. Of the 4,000 bolters who were out of work a few weeks ago about 3,000 are now at work. At New Milford and Bethel the factories have resumed and the operatives are all at work. The Mill

ville, Mass., rubber works will resume in two weeks and will employ 1,400 men. At Newcastle, Pa., the Etna and Atlantic furnaces have resumed, giving employment to 700 men. From Uxbridge, Mass., the news comes that the Hecla mill has started up again, employing 200 hands. Similar advances have been received from all over the country, and it is a settled fact that we are at the beginning of a big industrial revival.

Congressman Breckinridge.

In club circles here the politicians and men about town say that Congressman Breckinridge's defense is fatal to his reputation. His lawyers may succeed in proving that Miss Pollard was a woman of bad character before Breckinridge met her, but this will not do him any good. The fact that he asked Mrs. Blackburn to chaperone her as his promised wife completely smashes him. He might just as well have remained silent and allowed Miss Pollard to take her verdict against him.

Mrs. Maybrick's Case.

A number of New Yorkers have petitioned the home secretary in England to permit Mrs. Maybrick, the alleged husband poisoner, to be hypnotized. They claim that under hypnotic conditions she could be induced to tell the truth and settle all doubts as to her guilt or innocence. It is not likely that the home secretary will pay any attention to the petition. Such methods are not popular in England, and if Mrs. Maybrick's friends desire to obtain her release they will succeed better by remaining quiet. The British authorities never yield to outside clamor.

Female Suffrage.

The female suffrage advocates expect the New York constitutional convention to eliminate the word "male" from the constitution. They boast that two states have already granted female suffrage and are confident that in time every state will grant it. Their national convention in Atlanta next year is expected to accomplish great things. Leaders of the movement say that when they capture the conservative south their success will be assured. They are a bright and brainy set—these suffrage women—and when they visit Atlanta their program will be both intellectual and entertaining.

A Good One on Vance.

A friend of Senator Vance who chanced to meet him in Florida, told a good one as coming from the distinguished North Carolina senator.

"I am going to go home," said the senator, "and I would give anything if I could stop over in North Carolina on my way back to Washington."

"Why in the world don't you do it?" asked his friend.

"It is impossible," said he. "I cannot do it. You see if I were to go back to North Carolina now some of my democratic constituents would be sure to call on me to make a speech, and what the devil could I say? No, I cannot stop in North Carolina. I will go back to Washington and take the night train through my state. I hope, however, that the situation will brighten sufficiently for me to return before many months."

COMING TO SILVER.

Even Henry Clews Comes Over to the Bimetallite Side.

New York, March 1.—Henry Clews in an open financial letter says:

"The present attitude of Germany in connection with silver foreshadows a strong probability of a conference of nations being convened at an early date for the purpose of arriving at an agreement. Since the Brussels conference important changes have occurred in connection with the silver problem. India has suspended free coinage, and the United States government has repealed the Sherman law. Silver, therefore, is now really without a responsible sponsor and is drifting about like a ship without a rudder, while it is recognized almost everywhere as essential that it should be used as a money metal and regarded as a permanent international action, which is now really the only solution. The greatest necessity for such an agreement at the time of the Brussels conference, was felt in this country owing to our special needs."

"The situation has since changed, however, so that all the European nations are at present much more concerned in such an outcome than we are. The initiative, therefore, will doubtless soon come from that quarter, and Germany, it would appear, is likely to take that action. The resignation of Mr. Gladstone as premier of Great Britain, if the recent reports to that effect materialize, will remove England's opposition to international bimetallism. Such an agreement, if entered into, will have a most important influence upon the world's products, finances and commerce, and will bring new life, energy and cannot fail to cause a material enhancement of all values, besides make a strong metal link between all nations that cannot fail to be productive of strengthening friendships and commercial and business alliances of every description throughout the world for the mutual benefit of all."

NEW INDUSTRIES.

At Least Three Cotton Mills Are to Be Moved South.

New York, March 1.—(Special.)—Cornelius N. Bliss, of the firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., and others, explained today the reports so prevalent on the New York cotton exchange yesterday to the effect that a number of the large New England mills would probably move their plants to the south this year. Among those said to be contemplating this action were Bliss, Fabyan & Co., the Dwight Manufacturing Company and the Massachusetts Company.

All of the companies have agencies in New York city. Mr. Bliss said that his partner had been traveling in the south recently and that he had been looking around, but as for any decisive action being taken by the firm just at this time, or rather pending the tariff dispute at Washington, he could safely say that nothing would be done. Besides, he added, Bliss, Fabyan & Co. are more of a commission house than a manufacturing firm, and they were giving now more of their attention to the commission business than to them. It was ascertained concerning the possible action on the part of the Dwight Manufacturing Company and the Massachusetts Company, that by recent amendments granted to them by the Massachusetts legislature, they were empowered to move part of their machinery to the southern states. The New York agents of the companies have discussed the advisability of taking advantage of these amendments, but nothing positive has been decided upon.

Hanging in Pennsylvania.

Carlisle, Pa., March 1.—Charles Salyard was hanged this morning for the murder of Policeman George R. Martin on April 1, 1893.

JUMPS ON THE PEERS

Gladstone Makes a Rigorous Attack on the Lords and Bishops.

THE OLD MAN IS IN GOOD VOICE

He Says That the Time for Shuttlecock Is Over.

HIS BEST SPEECH IN SEVERAL YEARS

poned that the house would be pro-
pounded on Monday until March 12th.

Will Resign Tomorrow.

The Pall Mall Gazette in its "extra special" edition, says: "Mr. Gladstone will have an audience with the queen on Saturday and will then place his resignation in her hands. The public announcement will be made on Monday. Lord Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, will succeed to this position."

"There is no present intention of dissolving parliament. Mr. Gladstone will retain his seat in the house of commons, probably he will remain in the cabinet."

Henry Labouchere, at the head of the radical deputation, called upon Mr. Majorbanks immediately after the delay in the name of his party Mr. Labouchere protested against the succession of Lord Rosebery to the premiership. He said that if the new premier should not be taken from the house of commons, the radicals would desert the liberal party. Mr. Majorbanks promised to submit this radical protest to the consideration of the ministers.

A news agency is authority for the statement that Mr. Gladstone's secretary said this afternoon that the premier's resignation will be forthcoming in a very short time, the circumstances under which it is being such as to admit of little, if any, further delay. The secretary said that at yesterday's audience, Mr. Gladstone informed the queen that his failing eyesight and advanced age made it imperative that he should relinquish the cares and responsibilities of his office.

HE KILLED THE ROBBERS

Who Slew His Wife and Child—A Desperate Struggle.

Somerville, N. J., March 1.—A horrible tragedy occurred early this morning at the home of Moore Baker, near Franklin Park, in this county.

Mr. Baker's wife and one-year-old baby were murdered, and their murderers, Wilford Thompson and Henry Baker, both young negroes, were killed by the frenzied husband and father of the victims. Baker is a powerful built young farmer, of about thirty years. He is married to a woman named Louisa Evans three years ago, and a baby girl was the result of the union.

Henry Baker, the young negro, worked for Baker's father, and yesterday afternoon when he quit work for the day he asked Mr. Baker for a loan of \$2. Mr. Baker asked him if he could change a \$100 bill, and upon the negro saying "No," he produced the bill and showed it to him. The money was what the negroes were after.

Brained the Baby.

At about 1 o'clock this morning Mrs. Baker awakened her husband and told him she heard a noise in the house. Baker calmed his wife's fears, but upon her earnest request, and because Baby Gertrude, who was in a crib beside her father and mother, was crying, he got up and lighted a lamp. He then returned to bed and had almost fallen asleep, when he heard a slight noise, and, quickly turning, he saw the two negroes standing at the foot of the bed. He recognized them as Henry Baker and Wilford Thompson. Thompson was armed with an ax, which he had taken from the woodpile, and both negroes were in their stocking feet, their shoes being found on the back steps this morning. The moment Mrs. Baker saw the negroes she screamed. Thompson leaped over the footboard and struck the baby with the ax, cutting a fearful gash and killing her instantly.

At the foot of the bed.

He then went around to the crib and struck the baby twice with the ax, each time making a deep wound. The little one made a convulsive spring toward its mother and expired.

In the meantime Mr. Baker had jumped out of bed and grappled with the negro, Baker, and so terrified him that he ran into a rear bedroom. Moore Baker then turned to Thompson, who still held the bloody ax, and a frightful struggle ensued for its possession. Baker wrestled the ax from Thompson and struck him in the head. He followed up this blow with others, and seven times he sank the ax in the negro's head before the latter fell to the floor dead. Baker then dropped the ax and ran for his double barreled gun, which, loaded with No. 3 buckshot, stood in a corner of the room. Seizing the weapon, he fired into a small back hall, shouting:

"Henry, you black devil, come out of there!"

With a bound the negro sprang into the hall and started toward the back stairs only to receive the full charge of one barrel in the right side of his face, near one eye. He fell with a gasp, and when he fell until he died at six o'clock this morning without once recovering consciousness.

Moore Baker called in the neighbors and soon all the people for miles around were on the spot. A coroner's inquest justified Baker. The people wished to burn the negroes' bodies, but this could not be done. They will be buried in ordinary pine boxes in the same grave at the county's expense, as their friends refused to have anything to do with the bodies.

"BY ADVICE OF COUNSEL."

Cornell Students Refuse to Answer Questions in Court.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 1.—The hearing before the coroner's jury in the Cornell banquet tragedy has been in progress but a short time today when the Cornell students of C. L. Dingens, toward whom suspicion pointed, took the stand and the sensation of the trial occurred. He was asked his name and address, where he was, and he answered that he was a Cornell student, and he astonished every one by answering:

"I refuse to answer by advice of my counsel."

He refused to give any other reason, except "by advice of counsel." The room was then closed to the public, but later it was learned that there are under arrest, by direction of the coroner for refusing to answer questions put to them, F. L. Taylor, E. Plandfield, N. J. C. Mitchell, of New York; Charles G. Gorbey, of New York; Karl Stinson, of Cincinnati, O., and C. T. Dingens, of Buffalo, N. Y. All these young men refused to answer "by advice of counsel."

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Arrest of an Ex-Postmaster at Paxville, S. C.

Charleston, S. C., March 1.—A special to The News and Courier from Sumter, S. C., says Henry Tindall, colored, ex-postmaster at Paxville, S. C., was arrested today under a charge of robbing and then burning the postoffice there. When Tindall's successor was appointed there was on hand in the postoffice about \$200 in cash. The night before he was to turn the office and books over to his successor, the building was burned and he claimed it was the work of an incendiary and all the books and money were lost. The case was taken up by the district attorney and the citizens were aroused, and every effort was made to bring the guilty party or parties (for it is asserted that there is a conspiracy of thieves and plunderers thereabouts) to justice. It is believed that evidence sufficient to convict Tindall and some of his pals, has been secured.

Says He'll Come Out All Right.

St. Louis, March 1.—At 10 o'clock this morning ex-Congressman William C. Burdett, of the St. Louis National bank, who is under a warrant of arrest charging him with embezzling about \$2,000 of the bank's funds, appeared before United States District Commissioner Crawford and gave security for his appearance. His bondsmen are his father, William C. Burdett, Sr., and Patrick Short, of the Olympic theater. Mr. Burdett claims that he is guilty of no criminal intention and when his story is told he will be declared innocent of any intent to defraud.

Don Cameron's Brandy Seized.

Beaufort, S. C., March 1.—The state constables today seized two cases of choice brandy consigned to Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, St. Helena Island. The brandy came from Washington. The senator is unfortunately married, and his wife's cases all along unopened, and seemed lulled into security by accustomed evasion of detection.

WILL MEET TONIGHT.

The Young People's Christian Union of the First Baptist church will meet tonight at 8 o'clock.

DINNER TO MR. SMITH

The Secretary of the Interior Entertained at the Kimball.

EX-MAYOR HEMPHILL PRESIDES

The Cabinet Member Contributes the Chicago Platform, and Discusses the Political and Financial Situation.

A handsome dining, complimentary to the Hon. Hoke Smith was given at the Kimball last evening by a number of prominent Atlantians.

An elegant collation was spread, which considering the fact that the dinner was entirely impromptu, was very creditable indeed. The dining room was prettily decorated with flowers and potted plants, and the table was arranged in the form of a T.

About one hundred guests were present, and a most delightful evening was enjoyed. After the dinner was served speaking was indulged in, and some excellent after-dinner speeches were listened to.

Ex-Mayor Hemphill was very happy in a ten-minute speech, abounding in neat references to the guest of the evening and to Atlanta's proverbial politeness and enterprise. He was followed by Mr. Smith, whose speech, barring a few neat local touches, was mainly devoted to a discussion of the political situation before and during the present administration of Mr. Cleveland.

"My friends and fellow citizens: I most sincerely appreciate the consideration which you have shown me tonight. For twelve months I have been away from my home and from those who are especially dear to me. The position which I have occupied has given me an opportunity to study the manufactures of the east and the broad field of the west. That study has not lessened my confidence in the future material growth of the south. I shall feel largely repaid if information can be gathered which will furnish means to aid the future development of this beautiful city of our great state. I do not look with doubt upon the future. I believe that we are about to enter upon an era of great prosperity and that the agricultural and manufacturing interests of Georgia will grow as they have never done before. The panic of last summer has been a severe lesson, but that legislation was not enacted by the present administration. The panic of last summer came upon us before there had been time to enact any law, and was chargeable alone to the republican party. In the platform of the democratic party there is no mention of the enforcement of which the panic was checked, and confidence has been in a measure restored."

"No longer does the fear that party cannot be maintained between gold and silver, the fact that gold was a premium, drive \$200,000,000 of gold out of circulation, but while business is still dull, money is hoarded by those who have it."

"The platform of the democratic party declares in favor of the use of both gold and silver, without discrimination, but requires that one of the conditions shall be the use of both metals shall be of equal intrinsic value, or be adjusted by international agreement, or legislative safeguard shall surround the use to preserve the parity and the purchasing power of every dollar. I shall not urge a discussion in detail of the platform, but I commend it to the thoughtful consideration of every citizen. I believe that the gratification of seeing that the democratic administration has followed it to the letter. But the restoration of confidence cannot alone bring prosperity to the country; the reformation of the republican system of taxation is also required."

"I rejoice to believe, despite the delay in the senate, that shortly without chance to materially lessen its beneficial effects, the Wilson bill will become a law. Then I can see no impediment to the immediate revival of business."

"The democratic party, with this great issue solved, can readily pass such additional legislation as may be required to confirm national prosperity."

"With a democratic president devoted to the interests of the great masses of people, the country will have no more to fear from the south is not only a loyal portion of the union, but the loyalty is recognized."

"With every selfish purpose laid aside, let past zeal be now exerted in an earnest part of the present provisional government."

Other happy speeches were made by Mr. Joe James, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Rucker and

The menu was as follows:

Manhattan Cocktail Blue Points Celery

Amontillado Sherry Sautéed Almonds

Pompano Broiled a la Maitre D'Hotel

Sliced Tomatoes Cucumbers

Ebberbach Fillet of Beef Larded, with Mushrooms

Quail Stuffed Diplomatic Punch Lettuce Salad

Mumm's Extra Dry Fruit Panache Jelly

Strawberries with Ice Cream

Charlotte Russe Cordial Medoc

Roquefort and Neufchâtel Cheese, with Crackers

Mocha Coffee Cigars

LIMITED MARRIAGE.

A Matrimonial Contract for Six Months to Be Tested in Court.

An interesting, yet extremely ridiculous question has found its way into the California courts. The problem to be solved in all seriousness by the courts is this: "Is a marriage on the European plan valid?" In other words, is a contract of marriage stipulated to expire at the end of six months or a year, a valid document? If the document is valid, is the limitation good? Does the time limit expire when the contract is renewed, or is a legitimate child?

It seems impossible that in this day such a question should be seriously raised, but among the California lawyers some differences of opinion on the subject.

Six months ago Edward M. Elkins and Lillie Mabney, of San Francisco, entered into a contract to be married for a period of six months. A few days ago they again repaired to the notary's office and caused a second contract to be drawn up for another six months.

The young couple maintain that they have the advice of good lawyers that the contract is good. The situation is such a novel one that the state's reputable lawyers are persuaded the young couple to permit the question to be submitted to a court for adjudication. Just how to get this before the court is the question. It can hardly be accomplished by divorce proceedings, neither could it be accomplished by criminal process. Lawyers, however, declare that the state is never to lose a case.

Some of the best lawyers in the state have taken an interest in the matter. Many prominent citizens declare that it is against public policy for such a question to be dignified by a doubt for any length of time. On the other hand, there are a few lawyers who consent to maintain the legality of the terms of the limited contract.

What must undoubtedly be the law on the subject was expounded by Henry S. Foster, one of the lawyers interested. Mr. Foster says: "In the first place the law in the state is never to lose a case. The marriage agreement when to do so would be against public policy. Surely no one will contend that it will be good policy for the state to permit a limited marriage. Once married, always married is a good maxim. If the contracting parties have assumed marital relations they are man and wife, though the contract read 'for a year.' The only question is to my mind, did the parties assume, willingly and honestly, the position of husband and wife towards each other? The limitation clause is simply null."

HARPING ON HAWAII.

Continued From Second Column First Page.

of the committee on finance during the absence and disability of Mr. Vance was laid before the senate; and Mr. Voorhees withdrew, saying: "My request, rendered by the demand of the senator from Texas, from which he has refused to be persuaded, I withdraw that resolution."

Mr. Frye resumed his speech on the Hawaiian question, taking it up where he had left off yesterday—the consideration of Mr. Blount's report.

He had, therefore, he said, expressed his belief that there was not one plianist, until prejudiced, unvarnished particle of truth in that report; and he did not now desire to revise that opinion. He could not account for Mr. Blount's report, or for his method of investigation, but he did not know where Mr. Blount's prejudice came from unless it was from that old bitter feeling between cavaliers and roundheads. Facts were to be found, he said, where they were to be found. He did not seek them from President Dole or members of the provisional government, but he sought them from the people of Hawaii. He went to the queen's table, he went to the British sympathizers on the island. Over sixty of those men had come before Mr. Blount. He had called on the members of the queen's cabinet—on Colburn, Sam Parker and Corwell. As Mr. Voorhees, the chairman of the foreign relations committee, said, he said they were wretched men, and in them the truth did not lie. They deceived Commissioner Blount and led him to deceive the president of the United States. It was that the chairman on foreign relations excused Mr. Blount and excused the president. Mr. Blount had not gone for facts to the officers of the United States ship, but he had gone for lies. Her officers were intelligent men—men who would never tell an untruth, as Mr. Blount knew. They had been participants in the entire affair, they had been on shore investigating from the time it commenced until the time it closed. They could have told him all about it. But yet he had never called on a single officer of the ship Boston to find out the truth. He had called on Lieutenant Swinburne, and he had simply asked Lieutenant Swinburne to inform him, in writing, at what time Minister Stevens reorganized the provisional government. Mr. Blount said he might as well ask Stevens a single question. He had taken the testimony of witnesses disparaging to Mr. Stevens, but had never communicated to him one word of what they said.

Criticizing Mr. Blount.

Mr. Frye quoted largely from his testimony in condemnation of Mr. Blount's course in his investigation and read portions of the statements of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Thurston and President Dole, whom, he said, he had read, he said, the statements of at least two witnesses to show that the entire provisional government practically called on Mr. Blount and offered to give him any information which he might desire, and that Mr. Blount said in reply that he should be happy to receive it, and that he would notify them when he could.

Mr. Gray read from the testimony of Mr. Blount that he had called on President Dole and his cabinet and signified to them that he would be glad to hear them, but that he felt a delicacy in requesting them to come before him, as members of the government itself.

Mr. Frye said that he had read testimony giving direct contradiction to that statement of Mr. Blount.

Mr. Gray said that Mr. Blount has testified under oath that the members of the provisional government had had an opportunity to make statements before him and that Mr. Smith, the attorney general, the provisional government, said the same thing.

Mr. Frye passed away from that point and proceeded to disclose the question of the Hawaiian question, and he proceeded to prove a revolution. The president of the United States, he said, asserted that there had been; and Mr. Blount asserted that there had been.

Troops Were Necessary.

Mr. Frye argued that there was no proof of any conspiracy on the part of the Hawaiian people. Mr. Frye read numerous extracts from the testimony to show that the landing of troops for the protection of life and property of Americans had been necessary. He read a statement to the effect that the idea that any aid had been given to the provisional government by the United States troops; that any promise of aid had been made; that the United States had no part in the present provisional government; any expectation that it would receive any aid from the United States troops.

Mr. Frye, in conclusion, apologized to the senate for having such strenuous opposition, but he said that he had such extensive extracts of his testimony and said: "If there is any weight to be given to character behind words; if there is any such thing as preponderance of testimony, the facts of the case, which President Cleveland has built his structure has disappeared and the edifice has fallen forever."

Mr. Gray thought that something ought to be said in relation to a very honorable, able gentleman (Mr. Blount), who was not present and who had been attacked by the senator from Maine for the manner in which he had read testimony to negative public duty. The specific charge was that Mr. Blount had studiously abstained from taking testimony or hearing statements of those who were members of the provisional government, or who were its supporters or sympathizers. Mr. Gray said Mr. Blount's statement before the committee under oath to prove the contrary and to show that he had read testimony and had confined himself to the testimony of those who were opposed to the provisional government.

The matter went over without further discussion.

Dolph on the Tariff.

At 3:15 o'clock the unfinished business was taken up—being the senate bill to provide additional accommodations for the government printing office; and Mr. Dolph, republican, of Oregon, gave notice of a tariff speech. He thought that if the democratic caucus had agreed that the Wilson bill should be abandoned, the tariff bill should not be disturbed.

There would be revenues enough to support the government and to provide for all necessary public works. The bill, he said, is to be remedied, not in the interest of the country's industries, but that the votes of the senators from West Virginia, Maryland and Louisiana shall be secured, and that the senator from New York may be placated. Today the destinies of the industries of the country are in the hands of three senators who were conspicuous in the southern conspiracy. The majority of the finance committee is composed mainly of senators who were conspicuous in the great effort to destroy the union; and another member of the majority, Mr. Dolph, using the tariff for his supposed sympathy with the leaders of the rebellion.

Mr. Dolph went on to criticize the action of the senate in passing the tariff bill, and he said that the representatives of the labor and industry of the country, and said that the true reason for that refusal was that the majority of that trade, blind to the object lesson, which the existing condition offered; deaf to the cries of unemployed labor and of idle capital, and determined to support the protective system. The Wilson bill, he said, was a sectional bill. It attacked every industry of the north, and was admirably designed for the degradation of American labor.

Mr. Dolph, excitedly, "the day of reckoning is approaching; the handwriting is on the wall; the people will repudiate you" (meaning the democrats).

And the next course of representatives will be as overwhelmingly republican as this one is democratic." Mr. Allen suggested by way of correction.

"The president of the United States," Mr. Dolph said, "is a man of no account. He will be a republican."

"Mr. Allen again interrupted."

"And the people of this country never will rest," said Mr. Dolph, "without regard to the interruption." "Until by their ballot, they have placed the party of protection in a position to undo the mischief which this congress has already done and will yet do."

Mr. Allen challenged Mr. Dolph to show that the representatives of workingmen had applied for hearings and had been refused, and said that he had been informed by one of the great leaders of a labor organization, that he had numbered hundreds of thousands of workingmen, that they had no desire to be heard before the finance committee. It was the manufacturers who desired to be heard and who put themselves forward as the guardians of the laboring man.

The controversy between the two senators continued for another half hour, the method of investigation being the subject going into executive session, after which, at 4:25 o'clock, it adjourned until Monday next.

Nominations Confirmed.

The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Grandville Stuart, of Montana, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Paraguay and Uruguay.

W. B. Robinson, collector of customs district of Tappanahock, Va.

Postmasters: Virginia—W. A. Ashby, Culpeper; W. P. Duppuy, Roanoke; J. S. Grayson, Luray; R. L. Herbert, Portsmouth.

The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net decrease in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during February, of \$12,366,775. The interest bearing debt increased \$40,831,910. The non-interest bearing debt increased \$1,381,579. The cash in the treasury increased \$4,580,265.

The total cash in the treasury was \$787,075,834. The gold reserve was \$100,000,000; net cash balance, \$38,662,364.97.

Mr. Bryan said that there was an increase in gold coin and bars of \$27,797,203, the total at the close being \$177,462,797. Of silver there was an increase of \$1,825,001. Of the surplus there was an increase of \$1,825,001. Of the surplus there was an increase of \$1,825,001.

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 Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 15 Washington street.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 2, 1894.

The Bland Bill Passes.

Speaker Crisp cast the deciding vote yesterday to make a quorum, and at once the rule limiting debate was brought in and the Bland seigniorage bill was passed without amendment.

This is not only a victory for the people and the party, but a victory for those representatives of public opinion, which, like The Constitution, have insisted that the democrats perform their duty to their constituents regardless of the views of the Tom Reed democrats in the house and the John Sherman democrats in the senate.

The Bland seigniorage bill is in the line of silver legislation, and if it is not vetoed, will augment and strengthen the funds in the treasury and prevent another issue of bonds.

The bill may be vetoed, but when it has passed both houses of congress the democratic party will have discharged itself of all responsibility concerning the measure. The party, in fact, will have given evidence, that it is not wholly in the power of the goldbugs.

The Constitution congratulates Speaker Crisp on the fact that his vote cut the knot of legislation. It is a vote that will be remembered.

A Goldbug Takes to the Woods.

We know of nothing more depressing than the occasional efforts made by The New York Evening Post to engage in the serious discussion of important public questions. It is greatly to the credit of The Evening Post that it does sometimes make the effort, for its readers have an opportunity to appreciate the martyr-like spirit with which its editor faces difficulties that, to him, are insurmountable.

The Evening Post has resented the formation in Boston of an organization which has for its purpose the establishment of a bimetallic propaganda. Mr. Horace White has made several flings at the committee, and has gone so far as to ask the gentlemen interested two important questions. General Francis A. Walker undertakes to answer these questions, on behalf of the committee, and he brings to his aid a summary of facts and arguments that The Post was evidently unprepared for. Nevertheless, the editor feels that it is incumbent on him to say something in rejoinder and he proceeds to do so in a way that is thoroughly characteristic. He avoids the issue. He runs away from the facts and logic that his own inquiries have brought forth.

He declares that if he "had supposed that so much space would be needed for the reply," he "certainly would have refrained from asking" the questions. He explains that he has "no idea of going into a general controversy on this subject." Therefore, "for this reason," the editor "passes over a number of unfounded assumptions" in General Walker's reply; and he makes his escape by falling into a ditch that ought to be visible to any man who undertakes to discuss any branch of the silver question with fair knowledge of the subject.

In order to cover his rapid retreat, the editor of The Post characterizes as "new" General Walker's statement that bimetalism does not necessarily involve the concurrent circulation of the two metals. We presume that neither "goldbug" nor "silverite" who really knows the history of bimetalism would undertake to characterize General Walker's statement as new. For it is the whole function of bimetalism, while providing for the circulation of both metals concurrently, to also provide a remedy against violent fluctuations in the market value of the two metals. Thus if either metal should grow too valuable to circulate as money, the market price being greater than the mint price, silver is there to take its place—not only there to take its place, but to remedy the fluctuation. For when gold goes out of circulation, there is an increased demand for silver to take its place. This increased demand for silver not only strengthens the value of that metal, but lessens the demand for gold, and in this way maintains the legal ratio. If the bimetallic system is new, then General Walker's statement is new.

But The Evening Post, in escaping from the discussion it has invited, not only falls into a ditch, but scratches its eyes out in a brier patch. It calls General Walker's attention to the fact that the house of representatives would have unconditionally repealed the Sherman law by a majority of twenty, "even if no votes at all had been cast by any state north of Maryland or east of Ohio."

To give point to this fact, The Evening

Post, in all fairness, should have coupled it with the further fact that a majority of the western and southern democrats were in profound ignorance of the goldbug conspiracy behind the movement for repeal. They had so much confidence in the administration and were so certain that Mr. Cleveland was standing on the democratic platform, that they refused to be enlightened by those who looked below the surface of things and saw the nature of the conspiracy.

Fraud and misrepresentation were employed without stint. The doubting Thomases were told that the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, was the first necessary step towards bimetalism. Those who hesitated were given to understand that they would enjoy the benefits of federal patronage. They were caajoled, coaxed and bulldozed. Many of the leaders in whom the people had the utmost confidence declared that if they thought the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act meant the demonetization of silver in this country they would oppose it to the bitter end, but they assured the country and their constituents that after taking this first step to carry out the democratic platform, they would then take the second and final step to make both gold and silver the standard money of the country.

But now The Evening Post, in escaping from General Walker, taunts the south and west for demonetizing silver and establishing the single gold standard. Its taunt is well deserved, for it is a fact that congressmen from the south and west are mainly responsible for bringing on the people and business interests of the country the trouble that has fallen on them since unconditional repeal.

Leaving The Evening Post in the woods where it has taken refuge, we put this question to the people: Do you think it wise or safe to return to congress any man who so far forgot his own obligations as to vote for unconditional repeal?

Pull for Atlanta!

The exposition is a fixed fact, and it will be a bigger success than its friends dreamed of at first.

In all enterprises of this character it is difficult at the outset to agree upon some of the details, and the advocates of different plans frequently engage in heated discussions which apparently threaten a disastrous termination. These differences in the end do no harm. They increase popular interest in the enterprise, and finally, when an agreement is reached, all parties go to work with more zeal and enthusiasm than they displayed at the beginning.

There is no radical disagreement about the Atlanta exposition. The people are solidly in favor of it, and they are unanimous in the opinion that it will do more for our city and this section than any other undertaking that has engaged our attention in a generation.

When people are in this mood they are not going to let minor questions stand in their way. They will advocate their favorite plans earnestly and vigorously, but they will not commit themselves to the rule or ruin policy. They will not sacrifice the main objective because they are dissatisfied with some unimportant details.

The committees representing those who hold different views in regard to the location of our exposition will hold a conference and agree upon a satisfactory compromise. When they get together and talk matters over they cannot fail to have the interests of Atlanta at heart, and they will speedily settle their differences and join hands in a hearty effort to pull together for the Gate City.

Public spirit and a willingness to make reasonable concessions will give the exposition a start, with every man, woman and child in Atlanta backing it and pushing it forward. The truth is, we cannot abandon this great enterprise. The announcement that it would be undertaken has already helped us. It has strengthened our credit, restored confidence, stimulated our industries and commerce, and advanced our real estate. If we go forward with it without delay, Atlanta will be the central point of interest in the whole country, and in the course of a few months our streets will be filled with a rushing tide of traffic and industry.

The exposition will be worth millions of dollars to us. It will benefit every class. It will start new enterprises which will double our wealth and population within the next few years. But suppose we give it up? What will be said of us? The enemies of Atlanta will rejoice, and her friends will hang their heads. The city will lose prestige and lose her nerve, and be afraid to undertake another public enterprise. There will be factions and strife and bitterness instead of united effort and harmony. Abandon the exposition, and the city will not take another step forward for years. There is nothing else in sight to take its place. No enterprise can be suggested that would do for us the tenth part of what the exposition promises.

Let us get together, and go to work. If we cannot do this, let us get things in order and prepare for a long nap!

Coming South.

The announcement that the Dwight company will increase its capital and move its cotton mills from New England to some point in the south is not a surprise to close observers of the situation.

But it is remarkable to see the rapid progress of this southward movement, when once started. Following the action of the Dwight company, the Massachusetts company and Bliss, Fabian & Co. announce that they will move south this year, with three other large New England companies. These six corporations are all engaged in cotton manufacturing on an extensive

scale. They have come to the conclusion that their distributing facilities will be just as ample in the south as those they now enjoy. Then they will save freight, economize in labor and fuel, and purchase the raw material cheaper. If they locate their mills in sight of the cotton fields, they can find plenty of it in the south, where it will not freeze them out three or four months in the year, as is the case in some localities in New England.

During our long financial depression, when the northern mills were complaining, shutting down, cutting wages and reducing their force and their output, the southern mills were running on full time and paying bigger dividends than any of their eastern competitors.

These facts are just as well known in the north and in England as they are here, and we may expect to see the capitalists and manufacturers of those countries moving and establishing their plants here until they make the south the cotton manufacturing center of the world.

There is no doubt about the speedy removal of the six large New England mills to the south. A statement from a representative of Bliss, Fabian & Co. is published in another column of The Constitution this morning. In the near future some of the largest industrial centers of the continent will be in the southern states.

Visionary Reformers.

In a period of hard times visionary reformers and cranks always push their way to the front, and among them we frequently find men of established reputation who promulgate opinions which surprise and disappoint the public.

Ex-President Harrison has always been regarded as an old-fashioned lawyer and a conservative business man, but in a recent address in Indiana he expressed these remarkable views:

It is well accepted as the right principle that a city council, board of county commissioners or a state legislature should legislate to create work for the unemployed. You may read any day in the newspapers an appeal to the city council to legislate in order to aid the unemployed of the city, and in the same paper turn to another page and read lengthy articles advocating the reduction of the tariff revenue of the country. It is a republican principle that all legislation should have for its prime object the creation of work for and the promotion of the comfort and prosperity of the laboring man. The national government is bound by the same duties as the city council or the board of county commissioners, and this duty must be fulfilled strictly and faithfully in order that American mills may keep alive the fires in their furnaces.

Now, this is rank socialism. In this country it is understood that the people support the government; we have never had a government that supported the people. Mr. Harrison would have been on the right line if he had said that federal, state and municipal governments should see to it that the public work which is absolutely necessary and which must be undertaken in the near future, be given without delay to the unemployed masses. But this is very different from creating work. When a government goes into that business the chances are that it will create unnecessary public work, and thus add to the burdens of the people.

Another reformer in Brooklyn is as much in the air as Mr. Harrison. Here is his remedy for hard times:

Let the employers of labor all through the country agree upon a day on which they shall increase the wages of all their employees to the highest possible point consistent with business solvency. By doing so they will place in the hands of the vast army of toilers the means with which to purchase a sufficient quantity of the necessities, comforts, and even some of the luxuries of life. This will increase the demand for the products of every workshop, farm and factory, and the great horde of idlers will be sufficient to meet the demand for labor. If employers will do this there will be no need of them reaching after the uncertain and desperate gains of the market; but they will be able to obtain, and better prices will be easily obtained.

Perhaps in the millennium all the employers in the country will get together and agree to raise wages to the highest point consistent with business solvency, but they will hardly do it this year or next year. The Brooklyn man does not take notice of the fact that employers find it difficult to obtain money, and he does not indicate how they are to raise the capital that would be required to pay high wages to our army of toilers.

The New York Morning Advertiser discusses another impracticable reform. It is the abolition of all laws for the collection of debts. The claim is made that this would place the world's business on a cash basis. Our contemporary says:

Such a change in the law would eliminate financial panics and disastrous business stagnation. There would still be periods of greater or less business activity, but if practically nobody was in debt there would be no mad rush for hoarding money, attended, as now, by the wholesale crippling of industrial pursuits. If no debts were created except among the unimpeachable on the one hand, and the glowing element of humanity on the other, the opportunities and temptations to swindling, overreaching and oppression common in our commercial civilization would be well-nigh wiped out. Debt is the great rack and general torture machine of our times. Try to imagine, for a moment, the effect on our civilization of abolishing it entirely!

The absurd policy of attempting to relieve the financial stringency by striking down one-half of the currency of the country is advocated by many statesmen and financiers, and yet there is nothing more self-evidently ruinous to the interests of the people. The threadbare quotation, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," will come into every sane man's mind when he faces the facts of the situation. Have we reached a point where wisdom has departed from our councils, leaving folly to rule the hour? It would seem so.

It seems to be a positive fact that Editor Richardson, of Columbus, is still a candidate for a consulate. He has earned a dozen such appointments.

The Boston bimetalists are already engaged in stirring up the menagerie.

General Francis A. Walker fired one shot at The New York Evening Post and then Horace White took to the bushes.

When India puts an import duty on silver we advise the bulls to stand from under wheat and cotton.

Winter on the Lakes.

From The Chicago Record.
 "Sir," said the stranger in LaSalle street, "the climate of this famous city is 'Paul Jones' to me, where the city hall is." "You can't see it from here," said the policeman, "but you'll find it right back of that first snow drift."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Some Doubt About It.
 There's a breath of Spring a-blowin'
 (Or it seems so) in the breeze;
 An' you see the sap a-flowin'
 (Or you think so) in the trees.

There's a violet in the valley.
 (Or it looks so) smilin' sweet;
 An' the bees begin to rally
 (Or they ought to) cross the wheat.

There's a bird that's kinder strainin'
 (Or he wants to) at his throat;
 An' the rattlesnake's a gainin'
 (Or they say so) a new coat.

But we're none of us a-braggin'
 That it's Spring in all her pride;
 We're a-waitin' for the waggin',
 'Fore we jump in fer a ride!

There is bright editorial work on The Dawson News.

All for Georgia.
 One day life seems all languor—
 The winds o'er violets creep;
 The next—a storm of anger,
 And snow six inches deep!

But snow or blow.
 In spring or fall;
 It's Georgia, Georgia,
 After all!

Editor Cooper, of The Rome Tribune, has invented a new political phrase—"The Egg-buster." Editor Cooper is as original as Georgia greens.

The Office on the Run.
 Sing a song of offices,
 'Fore they take a fall!
 Find when they have got him
 That he aint the man at all!

The Albany News is still going ahead with its famous "hog and hominy" campaign. Editor McIntosh will take spareribs and sugar-cured hams on subscription.

What Will She Do with Them?
 A victim of unhappy fate,
 Old Georgia goes a-streakin';
 Six candidates to every gate,
 An' all the gates a-creakin'!

At a recent family reunion in a Georgia town five generations were represented, and the old man is still hearty and plowing for a living.

A Cheering Prospect.
 Now sows the farmer where he'll reap,
 In soil where silver shines;
 And soon he'll garner cool will creep
 The watermelon vines!

Editor Pendleton is giving the people of Lowndes county a great paper—editorially and otherwise.

Signs of Disillusion.
 "Colonel's failin', aint he?"
 "Feared he is; can't poll no votes a day,
 'or kill a man without his spectacles."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Judge Lamar, of the United States supreme court, who died last winter, was a gentleman of the old school, and was always making fine speeches to women. There is no end of stories told about him. On one occasion he was taken to a lady by a bar tender, who thought he did not recognize her. "Ain't Judge," she said, "I am afraid you don't remember me; I met you here two years ago." "Remember you, madame?" was his quick reply, with a smile. "I never, excepting in the case of my wife, ever since I forgot you." And she laughingly exclaimed: "Oh! go away, you dear, delightful old southern humbug!"

"Let me give you my dying advice," said Rufus Choate. "Never cross-examine a woman. It is of no use. They cannot disintegrate the story they have once told. They cannot eliminate the part that is for you from that which is against you. They can neither combine, nor shade, nor qualify. They go for the whole thing, and the moment you begin to cross-examine one of them, instead of being bitten by a single rattlesnake, you are bitten by a whole barrelful. I never, excepting in the case of my wife, ever since I forgot you." And she laughingly exclaimed: "Oh! go away, you dear, delightful old southern humbug!"

A Haverhill, Mass., man, in order to improve his fortune, took his son early in life, told the youngster that if he would see that the gas bill was paid before a certain date each month he could have the discount for himself. The Haverhill youngster, however, being a very kind and generous person, he decided to forego the discount each time the bill came in. To his father's surprise, however, the gas bill began to increase at a remarkable rate. He found one night that his son was burning gas all over the top of the house from the time he went to bed until he awoke. The youngster had become a Napoleon of finance and had discovered the fact that the bigger the bill the bigger the discount.

A Chicago Record reporter went to the police with photographs of two men the other day, asking to have these two men identified. Accordingly the notebook was first taken to Inspector Shea, chief of detectives. He asked: "Have you ever seen either of these men? Do you know who they are or what their records have been?" Inspector Shea said: "In my opinion both pictures are of the same man. I must admit, though, that the picture on the make-up. It might be that he was older in that No. 1 picture than in the other. I can't say that I ever saw him."

Inspector Laughlin whistled softly, then "I think I have seen that man." Inspector Michael Shannock decided both pictures of the same man. Captain Hartnett: "Both of them look like professionals." Lieutenant Golden could not remember when or where he had seen either man. Detective Scanlan gave a quick verdict on No. 1: "That fellow is a good old-timer." Detective Woolridge had seen No. 2, but could not exactly place him. And so it was with a dozen men. Well, No. 1 was a picture of W. D. Howells, the great writer, who loves humanity. No. 2 is a photograph of Archibald Forbes, the great war correspondent, who made his reputation at the surrender of Paris in 1871.

A New York special says: "One of the most remarkable cases of elopement on record took place from the home of the destitute blind in this city. The elopers are John M. Slater and Mrs. Elizabeth Van Houghton. Both are between forty and fifty years of age and are totally blind. One peculiar circumstance is that Slater lost his eyes while gunning for a man who stole his first wife. The elopement took place several months ago, but was first discovered today by the matron, who thought the two were too loving for mere acquaintances. When questioned Mr. and Mrs. Slater admitted that they were married, and said that four other couples in the institution had followed their example. They refused, however, to give names. Slater has just won a lawsuit and, it is said, will have money enough to maintain himself and wife for the rest of their lives."

More Cranks.
 From The Springfield Republican.
 This is a period of cranks and the record of crank doings is witness "Paul Jones" and his imitators. This poor and sorry business, initiated by the never-ceasing search for newspaper sensations, and feeding on persons vainly, flourishes in each issue for a brief season and then goes out—and with it any vestige of self-respect with which the parties concerned may have started. The Boston Journal has capped the climax of this fashion of "new" with a half-column dispatch about a woman in Williamstown who read a "fake" story to the effect that a Russian princess had left \$100,000 to be given to the person stating in the tomb that he was the son of a poor man. This woman accepted the yarn as gospel truth, and announced her purpose to

proceed to the spot forthwith, fulfil its conditions and secure the fortune. Then we are given a full description of the woman's history, personal appearance and family relations—albeit she had just learned that her enterprise has for its foundation "the baseless fabric of a dream." Comment is scarcely necessary.

PROMISSORY COIN CERTIFICATES.

A Suggestion in Regard to Increasing the Circulating Medium.

Editor Constitution: Considerable anxiety is evinced at Washington as to whether or not there will be a continued deficiency in the government revenues, and fear is expressed that congress may yet have to authorize a large issue of short time bonds to meet a possible contingency. But that such would incur an additional burden of many millions of dollars in interest in all probability augments the concern which is felt, inasmuch as, for that very reason, a strong and growing sentiment has developed against any further bonded indebtedness.

With a view to meeting the exigency of shortage in our revenues and at the same time avoid the burden of interest that another bond issue would involve, I wish to submit a proposition which, while suggesting something of a departure from our present financial policy, has reasonable, practicality and sound argument to commend it, namely:

That the United States government issue what may be termed a "promissory coin certificate," (treasury note) in any reasonable amount, say one hundred millions, to be legal tender, non-interest-bearing and redeemable (in either coin) at a future date, say ten years.

The reasons in justification of such a course are, briefly, as follows:
 1. The large saving of interest, which, on \$100,000,000 at the rate of 3 per cent, would be \$30,000,000 in ten years.

2. The pledging of their redemption in either coin will be obligated, and in the course of ten, or at the farthest fifteen years, to the national monetary basis will have been established, securing for silver a permanent parity with gold in the world's market.

3. Redemption can be provided for by edging a sinking fund, and the portion retained each year therefor, from the government revenues, would be so small as to be inconsiderable.

4. The legal tender qualification imposes their acceptance in all local markets, while the "popular" denominations in which they should be issued would promote circulation.

5. It would increase permanently by the amount of the issue, the money in actual circulation, without affecting present values in either coin.

6. The stability and future resources of the United States government cannot be urged against this proposition; for, if we can redeem a large issue of bonds and in doing so pay millions of dollars in interest, out of our future revenues, we can as well pledge our credit for a similar indebtedness without assuming the interest.

The "promissory coin certificate" will make this practicable.

7. And why should not a non-interest-bearing treasury note, redeemable at a future date, be accepted as a circulating medium with as much confidence as an interest-bearing bond? The latter confers the additional burden of an enormous bonus upon the people while the government honors to redeem its pledges is the same in either case. The people are willing to come to the assistance of the government without a compensation of millions of dollars, and that his under garments should be his only clothing. His instructions were fulfilled.

8. Bonds find their way chiefly to the capitalist, in whatever denomination issued, and as the government is not in a position to redeem them, they are in the hands of another issue to give their money into the safe and remunerative keeping of the United States government it would naturally find other investment, which would swell the fund of labor and swell the money in actual circulation.

9. The issuance of these certificates would render unnecessary the exercising of stringent economy in government expenditures for the coming year.

10. In case of reason, to postpone redemption for any good reason, to postpone redemption at the expiration of these certificates it can authorize a release of all or a portion of them.

11. By concluding another thought suggests itself, which should have no little bearing in the consideration of this proposition. I do not wish to be understood as maintaining the theory that it is incumbent upon the general government to provide work for the idle, but the fact remains that the laboring classes are today in a state of depression not experienced in this country within the present generation. They are fast approaching the extreme of physical endurance through the contraction of money, and their deplorable condition cries out for relief.

Let congress authorize the issue of \$100,000,000 in "promissory coin certificates" as heretofore proposed, one-half thereof to be devoted to a contingent deficiency, the other half to be apportioned to the several territories on the basis of population and expended for such purposes as congress shall authorize, but in addition to the items already provided for in the sundry civil bill, the government now pending. This \$50,000,000 thus put into immediate circulation would carry renewed activity into every branch of trade, inspire the factory with vigor and bring new life to the empty-handed in every vocation, thereby restoring the era of prosperity heretofore enjoyed.

This proposition involves no infringement of the so-called "essential" principle, and is wholly justified by the benefits which would accrue to the people through its adoption. If, therefore, the propriety and practicability of the issuance of a non-interest-bearing treasury note upon the score of the government is sufficiently sustained in the foregoing, as I believe it is, the people should discountenance future expensive and fruitless proposals, and place their confidence in the honor and ability of government to meet its pledges, but also their willingness to accept these certificates as a circulating medium.

PAUL DEVERE.

Washington, D. C., February 24.

On to Atlanta.

Headquarters of the Hyde Clark Post, No. 7, Department of Georgia G. A. R., Dubuque, Ia., February 24.—Editor Constitution: Hyde Clark post No. 73 of the Grand Army of the Republic has adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, There is no more historic ground than in the route from the city of Dubuque to the city of Atlanta, Ga., and that portion of southern territory lying adjacent thereto; and

"Whereas, The kind, generous and fraternal spirit shown by the people of that war-famed city in inviting their foes in arms of thirty years ago to lay aside the memories created in that heat of battle and meet again with them in a spirit of loyalty and good fellowship is fraught with the nobility of spirit known only to the brave and gallant foe; therefore

"Resolved, That Hyde Clark post No. 73, Grand Army of the Republic, extend our greetings to The Atlanta Constitution and its readers and promise a hearty support in its endeavors to locate the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic within its historic city for the year 1886.

"By order of the president. Very respectfully yours, C. H. BERG, Adjutant."

Thousands Will Come.

Blenville, La., February 21.—Editor Constitution: The favorable rates over the railroads are secured you may confidently expect an overwhelming attendance of Georgians living west of the Mississippi river at the exposition next winter. Having been in old Georgia, the writer, like all other Georgians, loves the land of his

nativity and glories in its progress and wonderful achievements. Very respectfully, JAMES M. MCCOY.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Covington Enterprise says editorially: "The Enterprise has no unkind feeling toward Colonel Atkinson and under no circumstances would it do him an intentional injustice. He has the right to run for governor, but it appears to us that he ought to be wise enough to see that the chances are against his election in our opinion, a large majority of the voters in Georgia have set their hearts on having General Evans for governor."

The Dawson News says of General Evans's popularity in Terrell county: "Here in Terrell it is the same as it is in Randolph. The sentiment is all one way. Perhaps the candidacy for no one in Terrell county than that of General Evans. The young men are no less enthusiastic than the old ones. Mr. W. A. McCain, a representative young buyer of man, expressed their sentiments when he said: 'It will not do to defeat such men as General Evans. We can't afford to do it.'"

Says The Darien Gazette: "Quite a number of McIntosh county men served under General Clement A. Evans and consequently they are enthusiastic for him for governor."

Says The Dawson News: "That awful 'ring' to which General Evans belongs reaches from one end of the state to the other. That is why Colonel Atkinson is so much opposed to it."

Says The Cartersville Courant-American: "The affirmation that General Evans has anything to fear from a joint discussion is all rot. He is not a man that is in the habit of flinching from anything unless it is wrong."

The Brunswick Times makes this note: "The Buchanan Messenger, an avowed supporter of Mr. Atkinson, should be a foregone conclusion that General C. A. Evans will be the next governor of Georgia. We favor Mr. Atkinson, but his chances for the place are now meager."

Says The Macon Evening News: "There is no boom in the Evans campaign. Where did the ants get that idea? Why, it's the most absurd notion that the gubernatorial chair ever witnessed in Georgia."

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

While digging a well on Colonel Mackay's place near Brenham, Tex., Charles Williams, colored, unearthed the bones of a mastodon at a depth of forty feet.

A confederate soldier buried a sum of silver money and silverware near Wetumpka, Ala., during the war. He lost its location until recently when plowing in a field he accidentally discovered it.

A man is said to be going about in Mississippi claiming that he is a "phoenix" to forestall the end of the world. Many frightened negroes are following him from place to place.

Alfred Thompson, an old settler of Collins county, Texas, who died last Friday at the age of eighty-four years, requested that his body be buried in a rough pine coffin, with holes bored in the bottom, and that his under garments should be his only clothing. His instructions were fulfilled.

At Greenville, N. C., Mrs. L. B. Harding had an oyster pile for dinner. She concluded to warm what was left for supper and placed the baking tin in the stove. When Mr. Harding went to help himself at the table he found the tin hot, but he had baked cat-fur and all. The cat had crept in the stove, enjoyed the oysters, and, no doubt feeling good, had coiled up in the baking tin for a nap.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Terryville, Tex., by the recent appearance there of a couple of strangers

HOES-
Prices,
\$4.50.

SON. SEE

THALL STREET.

MEASURE

Co. of Ga.

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WILL GET TOGETHER.

Differences of Opinion on Exposition
Matters Will Be Settled.

THE TWO COMMITTEES NAMED
And This Afternoon They Will Hold
Their First Meeting.

GOOD MEN AND TRUE ATLANTIAN

To Them Is Entrusted the Question of an
Exposition Site—Meeting at the Court-
house Yesterday.

Sunshine breaks through the dark clouds
that have been hovering over the exposition
movement, and the first steps toward
the settlement of all differences have been
taken.

The committee appointed by the mayor
and the committee appointed by the presi-
dent of the exposition company will hold
their first meeting at the Chamber of Com-
merce at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

These committees were appointed late
last night. Their appointment is the result
of the action of the exposition board, on
the suggestion of Captain E. F. Howell,
taken at the meeting Wednesday morning.

The suggestion of the meeting, held last
night, of citizens, who endorsed the mayor's
plan.

As will be seen, the gentlemen compris-
ing the joint committee are all well known
and prominent citizens, and certainly the
selection of a site is in good hands.

The day's events
At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the regu-
lar meeting of the exposition board was
held, but no business of importance was
transacted.

At 7:30 o'clock the meeting which had
been called of those who endorsed the
mayor's veto was held in the basement of
the courthouse. Here a motion endorsing
the exposition and declaring that it should
be held was unanimously adopted, and
it was also decided that the meeting endorse
the suggestion of committees of conference
in the site question, whose decision shall
be final.

Later Mayor Goodwin and President
Hemphill got together and appointed their
committees.

President Hemphill has appointed the
joint committee to confer with a com-
mittee appointed by Mayor Goodwin:

S. M. INMAN.
J. W. ENGLISH.
MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
C. A. COLLIER.
P. H. CHAMBERLIN.
L. Z. ROSSER.

Mayor Goodwin has appointed the
joint committee to confer with a com-
mittee appointed by Mayor Goodwin:

S. M. INMAN.
J. W. ENGLISH.
MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
C. A. COLLIER.
P. H. CHAMBERLIN.
L. Z. ROSSER.

Mayor Goodwin and President Hemphill
each ex-officio members of the respective
committees and will meet and act with
the committees, thus making the joint com-
mittee twelve. Mayor Goodwin and Presi-
dent Hemphill have both agreed on the
following as honorary members of the
joint committee for consultation and they
will meet and confer with the committees,
to-wit: E. F. Howell, J. G. Ogleby and
Jacob Haas.

The above committees will meet at the
Chamber of Commerce at 4 o'clock this
afternoon by request of President Hemphill
and Mayor Goodwin.

The courthouse meeting.
The meeting at the courthouse was quite
large and its actions were character-
ized throughout by a spirit of character-
istic thoroughness.

It had been called as a meeting of those
who endorsed the mayor's veto and the
minutes it expressed; but in addition
to these there was present a number of
people who had dropped in from curiosity
and from the deep interest they felt in
the exposition movement.

The speeches were none of them extreme.
It was evident that the sentiments of the
assembly were in favor of the waterworks
bill, but all finally agreed that the only
real solution was to leave the question
to the committees that would be
appointed by Mayor Goodwin and President
Hemphill.

The meeting organized.
It was a few minutes after the hour ap-
pointed that Judge Bloodworth ascended
the stand and rapping for order, nominated
E. F. Howell as chairman of the meet-
ing. Mr. Rosser was unanimously chosen.

"I thank you, gentlemen," said he, "as he
wound the duties of the position. 'And I
must at all times bear in mind that it
is one word can be spoken in anger that
will not hurt us all, for we are all citizens
of this glorious city, with our interests
in its welfare identical. I do not un-
derstand that this meeting is called for
the purpose of antagonizing anybody or
for any other purpose, but to settle the
question of the site of the exposition, and
to do nothing that will stir up
discord. Harmony in this matter is the one
thing needful and we should do all in our
power to bring it about.'"

Mr. Walter Brown moved that Captain
Howell be elected chairman of the meet-
ing.

On this motion the assembly unanimously
passed.

On the motion of Mr. Howell, the meet-
ing adjourned until 4 o'clock this after-
noon.

Portfolio
—OF—
WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS

SERIES NO. 3.
The Magic City!

Cut three of these out and send or
bring with five 2-cent stamps or 10
cents to Art Department, Constitution
and you will receive this superb
collection of World's Fair views.

AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED,
Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico.

SERIES NO. 2.

Cut three of these out and send or
bring with five 2-cent stamps or 10
cents to Art Department, Constitution
and you will receive this superb
collection of famous masterpieces.

Portfolio
—OF—
Famous Paintings of the World

SERIES NO. 1.

Cut three of these out and bring
with five 2-cent stamps or 10 cents to
Art Department, Constitution, and you
will receive this superb collection of
famous masterpieces.

R. A. Broyles and Judge Bloodworth be
requested to act as secretaries and his mo-
tion was carried unanimously.

"Now, will the chair please state the
object of the meeting?" asked Mr. L. P.
Barnes.

"I had rather some other gentleman bet-
ter posted do that," responded Chairman
Rosser.

There were calls for Walter Brown, and
in response to them, that gentleman arose.
"I want first to make a motion against
myself," said he. "I am sure that the
speeches tonight be limited to five minutes
each."

"All except Mr. Brown's," said Mr. J. C.
Jenkins. "I move we except that."

Dr. Ell Griffin seconded Mr. Brown's mo-
tion and it was carried.

Mr. Brown Explains.
"And now," said Mr. Brown, taking his
stand near the rostrum, "I take it that the
first object of this meeting is to commend
the veto of the mayor. While we intend to
do that in a firm, decisive way, we must
do it in a kindly spirit. I am sure that we
reflect the sentiments of all of you gentlemen
here when I say that. The mayor has
been, faithfully and impartially presented
his reasons for disapproving the expo-
sition, as was his duty to do if he
could not conscientiously approve that ac-
tion."

"Now," continued he, "I very much de-
precate some of the remarks made at the
meeting yesterday morning and I am sure
that some of them were the result of dis-
appointment. I am sure that the expo-
sition is a thing that we all want. I am
sure that we all want it to be a success.
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AGAIN ENCOURAGED.

And the Stock Market Approached Buoyancy.

SUGAR LEAD IN THE ADVANCE

Cotton Closed with a Better Spot Demand All Around—Wheat Better. Provisions Lower.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Business at the stock exchange today showed a material increase, save for the break in Sugar at the opening from 82½ to 80½, and the bulls had the market under complete control from start to finish. Encouraged by reports from Washington that the tariff law, the bulls would be made in the tariff law, the bulls took hold of the market with a vim and prices mounted up steadily. Whether their premises, as to the senate's action and the effect of the same, be correct or not remains to be seen. Railway earnings for January, as reported by the Louisville and Nashville and Big Four roads, were more favorable than expected and this added to the bullish feeling. For the first time in weeks the market showed signs of broadening, and the commission houses had orders from out-of-town clients for the Grangers, Industrial and Western Union. Western Union parted with St. Paul early in the day, but later the foreigners bought Louisville and Nashville. The offerings of St. Paul were quickly absorbed, however, and the price, when the foreign selling orders had been executed, crossed 60. Taken altogether, the feeling was more confident than for a long time past, and the closing hours there was an approach to buoyancy. The improvement ranged from ¼ to 4½ per cent, with Sugar in the lead. This stock jumped from 80½ to 82½. General Electric rose ½ to 42. Sugar preferred 2½ to 88. Burlington and Quincy 1½ to 78½. Chicago Gas 1½ to 64½. Rock Island 1½ to 68½. Lackawanna 1½ to 17½. Louisville and Nashville 1½ to 49½. Manhattan 1½ to 125½. Western Union ¾ to 88½, and Union Pacific 1 to 93½. Richmond Terminal securities were higher on the official announcement of the modification of the reorganization plan. The assessment of the common stock has been reduced to \$10 per share and the subscribers are to get on all future payments 25 per cent in bonds and 75 per cent in preferred stock. In the closing dealings speculation was buoyant, with prices at the highest point of the day. The net changes show an advance of ½ to 3 per cent.

There was a good demand for railway and miscellaneous bonds throughout. Business was well distributed and prices moved up anywhere from 1 to 16 per cent. Sales of listed stocks aggregated 148,000 shares; unlisted 38,000. Sugar was dealt in to the extent of 87,000 shares.

Treasury bonds—Coin, \$44,700,000; currency, \$43,638,000. Money easy at 1, offered at 1 and closed at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½ to 5 per cent.

Bar silver 90, Mexican dollars 48. Sterling exchange is firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48½ to 48½ for sixty days and 48½ to 48½ for demand; posted rates 48½ to 48½ for demand, 48½ to 48½ for sixty days, and 48½ to 48½ for demand.

Government bonds—Consolidated U. S. State bonds dull and railroad bonds strong. Silver at the board was neglected.

The following are closing bids:

Cotton 100 lbs.	27	Missouri 100 lbs.	23
do. 50 lbs.	13	do. 50 lbs.	11
Sugar 100 lbs.	88	do. 50 lbs.	44
do. 50 lbs.	44	do. 50 lbs.	22
do. 25 lbs.	22	do. 25 lbs.	11
do. 12½ lbs.	11	do. 12½ lbs.	5
do. 6¼ lbs.	5	do. 6¼ lbs.	2
do. 3¼ lbs.	2	do. 3¼ lbs.	1
do. 1½ lbs.	1	do. 1½ lbs.	0
do. ¾ lbs.	0	do. ¾ lbs.	0
do. 3⁄8 lbs.	0	do. 3⁄8 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄4 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄4 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄8 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄8 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄16 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄16 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄32 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄32 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄64 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄64 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄128 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄128 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄256 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄256 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄512 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄512 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄1024 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄1024 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄2048 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄2048 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄4096 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄4096 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄8192 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄8192 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄16384 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄16384 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄32768 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄32768 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄65536 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄65536 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄131072 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄131072 lbs.	0
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do. 1⁄1048576 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄1048576 lbs.	0
do. 1⁄2097152 lbs.	0	do. 1⁄2097152 lbs.	0
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MR. JEFF PEARCE

Succeeds Mr. W. H. Young as Bradstreet's Superintendent.

HE ASSUMES CHARGE THIS MORNING

The Appointment Was Made by General Manager D. H. Bates Yesterday—It Gives Universal Satisfaction.

Mr. Jeff Pearce is now the superintendent for the Bradstreet agency of all the territory comprising within the state of Georgia, leaving out Savannah and Augusta, and for points in Tennessee, Alabama and South Carolina.

The appointment was made by Manager D. H. Bates yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Pearce will enter upon the discharge of his duties this morning.

Mr. Bates is the general eastern manager for Bradstreet's agency. After attending to the affairs of the office which brought him to the city he left for Charleston, S. C., last night.

Before leaving the city Mr. Bates stated that the number of failures which had occurred in this section of the country, during the past year, was less than in any other part of the United States.

This is a piece of information which will be gratifying to the merchants and business men of this city.

Mr. W. H. Young, the former superintendent at this point, resigns his office to accept an important position in the west. Mr. Young is an excellent business man, with a host of friends in this city, who will deeply regret the step he has taken and whose best wishes will follow him into his new field.

The appointment of Mr. Pearce as the successor of Mr. Young, will give universal satisfaction. There is not a more deserving young man in Atlanta than Mr. Pearce, nor one whose capability is more unquestioned.

He enters upon his new position with the confidence and best wishes of his many friends in this city, who have watched his career with interest, and whose success is only the fulfillment of their prophecy.

Though born in Troup county, Mr. Pearce is a typical Atlanta boy. He came to this city about twenty-five years ago, and began his business career at a very early age. For nearly eighteen years he has been identified with the business circles of this city, and his talent has been equal to every position which he has been called upon to fill.

Mr. Pearce has held positions with the Atlanta National bank, P. & G. T. Dodd, the Lamar & Rankin Drug Company, George W. Adair and the Atlanta Home Insurance Company. He leaves the employ of the latter company to assume his new position. Mr. Robert Hosking will be reported and Mr. Pearce to know that his position is the most important in the southern territory, and the appointment made after the most rigid investigation into his competency.

His territory, as above indicated, includes the whole of the state of Georgia, with the exception of Savannah and Augusta, the cities of Knoxville, Chattanooga and Bristol in Tennessee; the cities of Montgomery, Selma, Opelika, Bufala and Anniston in the state of Alabama and a large portion of South Carolina.

Mr. H. C. Leonard was for a number of years a local representative of the Bradstreet agency, with supervision over the same territory.

HIS SEVENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY.

Colonel George W. Adair, the Irrepressible Colonel, Happy Yesterday.

Yesterday was the seventy-first birthday of Colonel George W. Adair.

The colonel was down town at his office hard at work all day as radiant in his silver mirth and merriment as ever and telling more than his average day's number of good jokes and anecdotes.

There is not a man to be found like Colonel Adair. He has never been duplicated in the outgrowth of the earth's population.

If there was ever one like him he died extremely young.

Colonel Adair is the jolliest man to be as old as he is in the world. There can be no doubt of it. He is the best all-round citizen of America to his age.

The colonel has been a citizen of Atlanta ever since it was a village. He was the first railroad conductor that ever punctured the seal that headed a passenger towards Atlanta. He was here when the old town began to take on city airs. He was here amid the thunder of artillery and the smoke of battle and saw the smoking wastes of ruined Atlanta in the days of the sixties.

He was one of the brave-hearted citizens who started first in the work of building up the new Atlanta, and in this business day he has never swerved. He is today engaged in active real estate business and is prominent in every movement that is started for the general welfare of the city.

He is a public-spirited man, a generous hearted man, a generous hearted man.

His many friends gave him his honest hand a hearty shake in earnest congratulation yesterday upon his seventy-first birthday, wishing that he may live to see his hundredth.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed by those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

SENATOR MORGAN'S REPORT.

His Outline of the Hawaiian Situation Viciously Commented Upon.

New York Times: Senator Morgan stands nothing wrong in the conduct of Stevens and the Harrison administration, but kindly allows that Cleveland had a right to change the president's message.

It became his own, and he refrains from condemning Blount or Willis. That is where the republicans dissent, of course, and the democrats dissent, from the approval of the Stevens business. This leaves the ancient while in a position all his own.

New York Sun: The senate committee in foreign relations stands severe to two in the position of the president, although the latter is given the credit of acting in good faith. It would seem as if the report ought to be accepted by the democratic senate.

New York Recorder: This report may be said to close the Hawaiian episode for some time to come. Restoration of the monarchy is done and to the annexation of the islands—that question is one for the coming republican administration.

Baltimore American: The object of Senator Morgan, who prepared the report, was, easily possible, and he has diplomatically fulfilled his mission.

Philadelphia Times: The substance of what report is that everybody did exactly what was right—except, of course, the odious anti-republican Liliuokalani.

New York World: The report is an exposure of everything done from beginning to end of the affair and everybody concerned in it.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

YOUNG DOCTORS.

They Will Receive Their Diplomas at the Opera House Tonight.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

Of the Georgia School of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery. The Annual Banquet Last Night.

Tonight, at DeGiv's opera house, the graduating exercises of the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, will be held.

This is the fifty-fourth annual commencement of this historic old institution.

Its record is written in the lives of many of the most distinguished men in Georgia, who have either graduated from its walls or been associated with its faculty.

They not only represent all of the southern states, but, in fact, almost every section of the country, from Maine to California and from Florida to Michigan.

The opera house tonight will no doubt be crowded to its utmost accommodation.

First of the Season.

The exercises tonight will usher in the safety of the commencement season.

They will be followed, towards the close of the month, with those of the Southern Medical college and those of the Atlanta Medical college, which is one of the oldest in the country.

The present commencement season promises to be one of peculiar interest.

All of the colleges have been well patronized during the year; and the graduating classes are among the largest and most promising which have ever graduated.

Dr. Frank T. Powell will deliver his annual address before the Eclectic Medical Association this morning at 11 o'clock.

It will no doubt be an eloquent, as well as a thoughtful effort, and one who holds the entire confidence of his profession.

The graduating exercises tonight will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, and the friends of the young men who will receive their diplomas, are expected to be on hand at that hour.

Programme for Tonight.

The invitations which have been issued to the graduating exercises tonight have been handsomely executed.

These invitations, however, do not affect the liberty of the public in any way, and the friends of the institution, and of the young men, are cordially invited to attend the graduating exercises tonight.

Dr. R. T. Shumate, of Georgia, is the valedictorian and Dr. W. J. Watts, of Georgia, will deliver the salutatory. Mr. L. L. Knight, of the Constitution, will deliver the annual address.

The officers of the class are Drs. G. W. Beary, of Ohio, president; W. F. Perkins, of Tennessee, vice president; T. E. Dalton, of Alabama, secretary; and J. M. Thaxton, of Georgia, treasurer.

The annual banquet of the class was held last night, and the occasion was one of rare interest. The young doctors discussed their future, and, in eloquent phrases, referred to the dignity of their profession.

MILLER HATS.

Spring Style Just Received. It's all the go with the young and dressy men.

A. O. M. GAY & SON, Atlanta Agents.

MRS. HIRSCHFELD'S SIDE.

She Replies to the Accusation Made by J. M. High & Co.

Editor Constitution: You published an issue of Wednesday morning the substance of a paper filed in court of J. M. High & Co. in reply to my suit against them. I hope you will do me the kindness to publish these few lines in defense for me.

I was in Mr. High's store just before Christmas and had selected some handkerchiefs. I desired to purchase one and had them in my hands waiting for a clerk to wait on me. Such a thought as that never entered my head. I was horrified when I was accused by Mr. High of trying to steal the articles I held in my hand.

The statement in Mr. High's answer, published in the paper, that the articles fell from my hands, I do not believe. I had efforts to get rid of the goods and was detected; that handkerchiefs dropped from my person on the way to the station house and were picked up, etc., are absolutely false. I acted as many other ladies did. I took hold of the handkerchiefs and held them in my hands until a clerk could wait on me. If the statements made in the paper are true I am a great thief, and they certainly would have made a case against me, but they never did so, but, to the contrary, when my husband refused to defend me, my husband refused to defend me that he had not seen me, and a short while afterwards Mr. R. J. Jordan came to my husband, saying that if I would sign a paper not to sue High that I would be either published anything I said in the paper at his own expense, or would see that nothing was said about it in the paper. I was present and we both refused.

In conclusion I ask my friends and the community in which I have lived for nineteen years without a stain on my character, not to be prejudiced against me, but wait until I get vindication before a jury of my country. I am perfectly innocent of the slightest offense and I have been outrageously injured and mortified. Yours truly, IDA HIRSCHFELD.

The prudent always have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on hand. It is invaluable.

Salvini.

After the performance last night Salvini and the principal members of his company were in the Cafe Richelieu, where a sumptuous spread of native Italian dishes had been prepared for the occasion, and was widely enjoyed by the popular young actor and all present.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Heel of Docket of October Term, 1893.

Hudson v. East Tenn. Ry., & Ga. Railway Co., from Fulton. Argued. E. M. & G. F. Mitchell and Arnold v. Arnold, for plaintiff in error. Dorsey, Brewer & Howell, contra.

Martin v. City of Atlanta. Withdrawn.

Wright v. Bluthenthal. Dismissed.

Samuels v. Langford, from Fulton. Argued. John C. Reed, Mori. Foote, Jr., and Goodland & Westmoreland, for plaintiff in error. Marshall J. Clarke, N. J. & T. A. Hammond and Candler & Thomson, contra.

Hayes v. Mayor and Council of Lithonia, from Rockdale. Argued by J. N. Glenn, for plaintiff in error. No appearance contra.

Henderson v. Parry, from Newton. Argued. E. F. Edwards, for plaintiff in error. Glenn & Maddox, Marshall J. Clarke and John S. Candler, contra.

City of Conyers v. Smith & Lisey, from Rockdale. Argued. G. W. W. Turner, for plaintiff in error. Glenn & Maddox, Marshall J. Clarke and John S. Candler, contra.

Tutt v. Sand Hills Hotel Co. Continued.

Peewee v. Dubson. Dismissed.

Bird v. Burgsteiner. Withdrawn.

Wolf v. Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company, from Bibb. Argued. Hardeman, Davis & Turner, for plaintiff in error. Glenn & Maddox, Marshall J. Clarke and John S. Candler, contra.

Adjoined to this morning at 9 o'clock.

ON to Sing Sing.

New York, March 1—John Y. McKane, accompanied by Sheriff Bulling, Head Keeper John L. Wilson, Keeper Thompson and Walter Jannison, left Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, promptly at 12 o'clock in a closed carriage and drove directly to the grand central depot in this city, where they boarded the 1:30 o'clock p. m. train for Sing Sing. Dr. J. T. O'Hill, McKane's physician, will be on the same train.

MILLER HATS.

Spring Style Just Received. It's all the go with the young and dressy men.

A. O. M. GAY & SON, Atlanta Agents.

Common Sense This

Dr. J. Harvey Moore,

The Oculist,

HELPS THOSE WHO

HELP HIM.

It is the desire of Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the oculist, to still further extend his reputation, and realizing that the general public will not accept the testimony of strangers, nor take the trouble to investigate the truthfulness of their statements, there is no way to accomplish this as quickly or surely as to select cures in different localities.

He has, therefore, adopted the following plan: For one week he will perform all surgical operations and treat all who call at his office—205-204 Kiser building—for any diseased condition of the eyes or nervous system (that is curable) for one-half his usual price. Consultations will be free until further notice, but no letters will be answered unless accompanied with stamp. His hours are from 10 to 3 daily, except Sunday.

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These invitations, however, do not affect the liberty of the public in any way, and the friends of the institution, and of the young men, are cordially invited to attend the graduating exercises tonight.

Dr. R. T. Shumate, of Georgia, is the valedictorian and Dr. W. J. Watts, of Georgia, will deliver the salutatory. Mr. L. L. Knight, of the Constitution, will deliver the annual address.

The officers of the class are Drs. G. W. Beary, of Ohio, president; W. F. Perkins, of Tennessee, vice president; T. E. Dalton, of Alabama, secretary; and J. M. Thaxton, of Georgia, treasurer.

The annual banquet of the class was held last night, and the occasion was one of rare interest. The young doctors discussed their future, and, in eloquent phrases, referred to the dignity of their profession.

MILLER HATS.

Spring Style Just Received. It's all the go with the young and dressy men.

A. O. M. GAY & SON, Atlanta Agents.

MRS. HIRSCHFELD'S SIDE.

She Replies to the Accusation Made by J. M. High & Co.

Editor Constitution: You published an issue of Wednesday morning the substance of a paper filed in court of J. M. High & Co. in reply to my suit against them. I hope you will do me the kindness to publish these few lines in defense for me.

I was in Mr. High's store just before Christmas and had selected some handkerchiefs. I desired to purchase one and had them in my hands waiting for a clerk to wait on me. Such a thought as that never entered my head. I was horrified when I was accused by Mr. High of trying to steal the articles I held in my hand.

The statement in Mr. High's answer, published in the paper, that the articles fell from my hands, I do not believe. I had efforts to get rid of the goods and was detected; that handkerchiefs dropped from my person on the way to the station house and were picked up, etc., are absolutely false. I acted as many other ladies did. I took hold of the handkerchiefs and held them in my hands until a clerk could wait on me. If the statements made in the paper are true I am a great thief, and they certainly would have made a case against me, but they never did so, but, to the contrary, when my husband refused to defend me, my husband refused to defend me that he had not seen me, and a short while afterwards Mr. R. J. Jordan came to my husband, saying that if I would sign a paper not to sue High that I would be either published anything I said in the paper at his own expense, or would see that nothing was said about it in the paper. I was present and we both refused.

In conclusion I ask my friends and the community in which I have lived for nineteen years without a stain on my character, not to be prejudiced against me, but wait until I get vindication before a jury of my country. I am perfectly innocent of the slightest offense and I have been outrageously injured and mortified. Yours truly, IDA HIRSCHFELD.

The prudent always have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on hand. It is invaluable.

Salvini.

After the performance last night Salvini and the principal members of his company were in the Cafe Richelieu, where a sumptuous spread of native Italian dishes had been prepared for the occasion, and was widely enjoyed by the popular young actor and all present.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Heel of Docket of October Term, 1893.

Hudson v. East Tenn. Ry., & Ga. Railway Co., from Fulton. Argued. E. M. & G. F. Mitchell and Arnold v. Arnold, for plaintiff in error. Dorsey, Brewer & Howell, contra.

Martin v. City of Atlanta. Withdrawn.

Wright v. Bluthenthal. Dismissed.

Samuels v. Langford, from Fulton. Argued. John C. Reed, Mori. Foote, Jr., and Goodland & Westmoreland, for plaintiff in error. Marshall J. Clarke, N. J. & T. A. Hammond and Candler & Thomson, contra.

Hayes v. Mayor and Council of Lithonia, from Rockdale. Argued by J. N. Glenn, for plaintiff in error. No appearance contra.

Henderson v. Parry, from Newton. Argued. E. F. Edwards, for plaintiff in error. Glenn & Maddox, Marshall J. Clarke and John S. Candler, contra.

City of Conyers v. Smith & Lisey, from Rockdale. Argued. G. W. W. Turner, for plaintiff in error. Glenn & Maddox, Marshall J. Clarke and John S. Candler, contra.

Tutt v. Sand Hills Hotel Co. Continued.

Peewee v. Dubson. Dismissed.

Bird v. Burgsteiner. Withdrawn.

Wolf v. Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company, from Bibb. Argued. Hardeman, Davis & Turner, for plaintiff in error. Glenn & Maddox, Marshall J. Clarke and John S. Candler, contra.

Adjoined to this morning at 9 o'clock.

ON to Sing Sing.

New York, March 1—John Y. McKane, accompanied by Sheriff Bulling, Head Keeper John L. Wilson, Keeper Thompson and Walter Jannison, left Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, promptly at 12 o'clock in a closed carriage and drove directly to the grand central depot in this city, where they boarded the 1:30 o'clock p. m. train for Sing Sing. Dr. J. T. O'Hill, McKane's physician, will be on the same train.

MILLER HATS.

Spring Style Just Received. It's all the go with the young and dressy men.

A. O. M. GAY & SON, Atlanta Agents.

MRS. HIRSCHFELD'S SIDE.

She Replies to the Accusation Made by J. M. High & Co.

F. J. STILSON,

JEWELER.

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silver-ware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods

Fair dealings and bottom prices.

may28-4m

A FAIR OFFER

Until March 10th We Offer

ALL WINTER SUITS,

OVERCOATS,

AND PANTS FOR CASH.

At Actual Cost.

We Are Close Buyers and Will

PROVE WHAT WE SAY

By Leaving Our Billbook Open for Inspection to Customers. We Are Prepared to Show You Advance Shipments of Novelties in Spring Suits.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

The Straightforward Outfitters.

3 Whitehall St.

BOLLES, & THE STATIONER

53 Peachtree Street,

Directly Opposite Hunnicutt & Bellingsh.

Blank Books and Office Supplies.

Bibles. Prayer Books, Games, etc.

All the periodicals of the day.

Postage stamps for sale. Out of

townorders promptly attended to

KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice,

set up and operated the first re-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

Edgewood Ave. Theater.

One solid week of music, mirth and laughter, commencing Monday, February 26th. Matinee at 3 p. m. every day except Monday. Wilber, Egan & Bittig's

Model Comedy Company.

Tuesday matinee—"A HERO IN RAGS."

Tuesday night—"CHICK."

Wednesday matinee—"STREETS OF NEW YORK."

Wednesday night—"THE MIDNIGHT FLOOD."



THOSE ENGINE HOUSES

The Rejection of Contractor Culver's Bid Has Made Him and His Friends

QUITE WARM AND THEY ARE DISPLEASED

Mr. Culver Writes a Card in Which He Gives His Side of the Case—The Bids May All Be Off.

Those two new engine houses may cause some fun yet.

When the board of fire masters opened the bids for the work it was found that the lowest bid for both houses had been made by Mr. Culver, of the seventh ward, and the architects were requested to award the contract to Mr. Culver after he had made the necessary bond.

Mr. Culver went to work at once to perfect his bond, and in doing so secured the signatures of Mr. Jack Kelly, Mr. L. Cohen and the Jentzen brothers. These gentlemen signed the bond readily and with their signatures Mr. Culver carried to the architects a paper showing what each one of them was worth. The bond, however, did not suit the architects and was declined. Then the board of fire masters were called together and asked to consider the matter again. The bid of Mr. Culver and the names of his bondsmen were discussed and the bids of the other contractors were taken up. The board, after a lengthy consideration, came to the conclusion that the architects were right in rejecting the bond of Mr. Culver and at once decided to let the contract to the next lowest bidder rather than advertise again for bids for the work. The bids of the other contractors were considered and the bid of Mr. Wagner was found to be the best and most available and the contract for the two new engine houses were awarded to him, he stating that he would not ask for one cent of money until the buildings were both completed and the keys were turned over to the city and the buildings inspected and accepted. This contract was one of the best the city has ever made and the members of the board of fire masters have been congratulating themselves since.

But Mr. Culver is not pleased with the action of the board and in a card to the people has something to say. That card reads:

"Editor Constitution—In today's Constitution it is stated that at an extra session of the board of firemasters my bid for building the two engine houses was declared off because the members were advised that the bond submitted was not satisfactory to the architects. How this can be the true reason for increasing the expenditures in erecting these buildings from \$800 to \$1,000 I am unable to understand, and possibly the taxpayers would like a better explanation when the fact is stated that my bond for \$6,000, submitted, was signed by such gentlemen as Messrs. John Kelly, who returns \$14,000 in real estate; W. A. Jentzen and John H. Jentzen, whose returns for real estate is \$12,000, or more, and L. Cohen, who obligated himself for \$1,000 and is worth quite as much probably as either of the co-signers. The architects are Messrs. Bruce & Morgan. When I submitted my bond, with the certificate of the tax collector of the county, Mr. Morgan, who appeared to have the matter in hand, while admitting my competency to properly discharge the contract in the presence of Mr. John Bishop, stated that he would prefer me to get a bond from a better element; that all my securities were all in the wrong business. This probably is the reason, at least I believe it is why the architects 'were not satisfied,' or they may have desired to use their influence in behalf of some favorite. I leave the public to draw their own conclusions. Respectfully, M. T. CULVER."

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands who the difference is, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

HAS TAKEN HOLD.

Captain Charles A. Maddox Duly Installed Superintendent Yesterday.

Mr. Charles A. Maddox assumed yesterday the duties of the superintendent of the mail service in the Atlanta postoffice, and from this time on the distribution and management of the mail will be under his supervision.

Mr. Blodgett, who goes out yielding to the democratic appointment, has served for four years as one of the most worthy and efficient men in the department, and under his direction the affairs of the postoffice have been with great satisfaction to all. He retires leaving behind a good record.

The appointment of Captain Maddox was a surprise to some of the employees in the office, but his appointment meets with widespread approval.

SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1864 with Famous Prescription 100,384, prepared by MULLEN, 42 University Place, N. Y. Muscular, gouty, sciatic, inflammatory, Rheumatism, to take. All the best of the world's famous medicines. Sold in Atlanta by the Jacobs Pharmacy Company, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class chemists.

Set 8—Sun wed fri

Forewarned.

A wise man invests when there is no boom. In no section is there a better and surer return on the investment than at Union Square. Office, 40 Marietta street.

feb24-1st e d

Opening Announcement.

Hotel Marion, No. 27 North Pryor, is now open and ready for business. This hotel is fitted up with all modern improvements and most elegant furnishings. Our speciality will be in entertaining families, tourists, etc., call on or address G. D. Hodges, manager.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Indigestion and Stomach Disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

All dealers keep it. \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

25c for a box of Beecham's Pills. Tasteless

ATTENTION.

Both of my stables were not damaged by fire or water. I am now located at Nos. 33 and 35 S. Forsyth street and am ready to furnish my customers with the finest of livery, ready for boarding horses, which I make a specialty.

W. O. JONES.

feb24-1m.

Your Opportunity.

The signs of the times indicate that great demand for suburban homes, easy of access and with first-class neighbors, on account of the great difference in cost of inside property. Union Square offers the greatest inducement to "home-builders" of any other suburb. Office, 40 Marietta street.

feb24-7t

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture, room holding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Dr. Brockett has removed his dental office to the Grand.

sun wed fri

An Ideal Home.

Union Square is an ideal suburban property only a few minutes from the center of the city; beautiful drives and parks; large, well-shaded lots; inducement offered home-builders. Call at office, 40 Marietta street.

feb24-7t

Buy Now.

Now is the time to buy your lot at Union Square preparatory to building in the spring. Office, 40 Marietta street.

Clothing Bargains!

This is the twenty-eighth chapter upon the mark-down sale. Not chapters for the prodigal son—rather for economical fathers and home-makers. Hundreds are happier for the Suits and Overcoats which we distributed last month—the low prices have been the dispersing power.

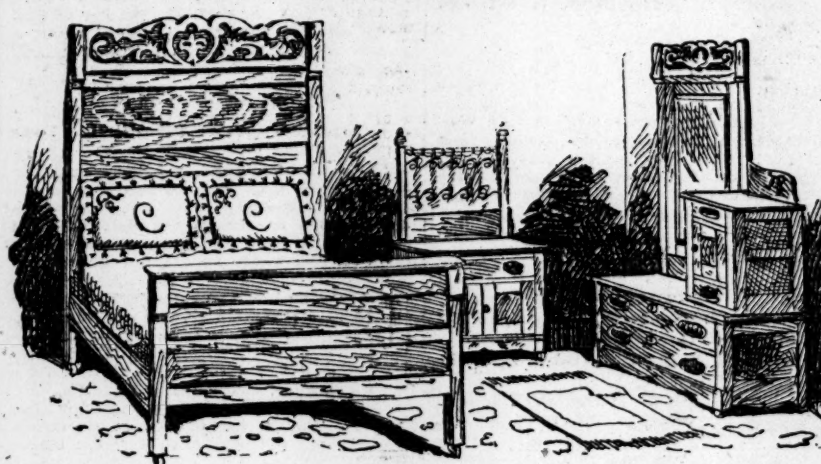
Financial pressure—a maker breaks. Sorry! Can't help it. You gain. Thus:

\$12.50 Suits and Overcoats \$10
\$13.50 Suits and Overcoats \$10
\$15.00 Suits and Overcoats \$10
\$16.50 Suits and Overcoats \$15
\$18.00 Suits and Overcoats \$15
\$20.00 Suits and Overcoats \$15
\$25.00 Suits and Overcoats \$20
\$27.50 Suits and Overcoats \$20
\$30.00 Suits and Overcoats \$20

THE WIDEST-AWAKEST CLOTHIERS,

Cads-Neel Co.

WE SERVE THE PEOPLE!



The sensation of the week in the furniture trade has been our special sale of

Over 250 having been sold—filling our store with eager buyers. We now offer for this week only or until the entire TWENTY-FIVE are sold.

Our three-piece, Solid Oak, Hand Carved Cheval Suit with bevel glass for \$16, as shown in cut. Spot cash with order—the cheapest and best suit of furniture in America for the money. Big cut in all grades of Chamber and Parlor Suits this week.

\$300 Parlor Suits cut to \$150. \$250 Parlor Suits cut to \$125. \$200 Parlor Suits cut to \$100. \$150 Parlor Suits cut to \$75.

Leather Couches and Easy Chairs, Fancy Rockers, white and gold pieces. Rattan Suits and Rockers at half price. See these great bargains. It will pay you to visit our bright, new warerooms, whether you wish to buy or not. We will try to make it pleasant for you.

Side Boards, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Desks, Glass Door Wardrobes, with 300 beautiful Chamber Suits from \$25 to \$50. Nothing like them ever shown in Atlanta. Cut fully 50 per cent.

Baby Carriages and hundreds of beautiful novelties received daily. 200 rolls beautiful Matting and Rugs. I leave the public to draw their own conclusions. Respectfully, M. T. CULVER."

Keep your eye on this column every Sunday. It will amuse you at least.

One Woven Wire Spring, \$1.35; one all cotton Mattress, \$3.65; old price \$10. Spot cash with order for one week.

P. H. SNOOK & SON, T. C. F. H. L. G.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

OF GEORGIA.

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

For information address Keeley Institute, 200 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. and Augusta, Ga. Correspondence strictly confidential.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending December 31, 1893, of the condition of

The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, made to the governor of Georgia, pursuant to the laws of said state.

Principal office, 281 Main street, Hartford, Conn.

III. ASSETS.

1. Market value of real estate owned by the company... \$989,853.49

2. Loans on bonds and mortgages (first lien) on real estate... 6,497,146.83

3. Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks or other marketable collateral... 7,400.25

4. Loans made in cash to policy holders on basis of company's policies assigned as collateral... 106,279.60

5. Premium notes, loans or liens on policies in force... 620,518.48

6. Bonds owned absolutely, par value... \$2,133,088

7. Cash in company's office... 2,396,522.00

8. Cash deposited in banks to credit of company... 307.70

9. Interest due or accrued and unpaid... 137,067.64

10. Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums (deducting 20 per cent for average loaning from gross amount)... 161,864.81

Total assets... \$10,122,390.26

IV. LIABILITIES.

1. Net present value of all the outstanding policies in force... \$3,020,113

2. Deduct net value of risks of this company, reinsured in other solvent companies... 14,488

Net premium reserve... \$3,005,625.00

Special policy reserve... 313,596.00

3. Death losses and matured endowments in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due... \$38,958.00

Total policy claims... 98,958.00

7. Real estate reserve... 132,675.45

8. Premiums paid in advance... 10,077.00

12. Surplus over all liabilities... 562,488.81

Total liabilities... \$10,122,390.26

V. INCOME DURING LAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1893.

1. Amount of cash premiums received... \$59,532.33

2. Interest received... 293,396.21

4. Amount of income received from all other sources, profit and loss account... 5,213.90

Total income... \$885,222.47

VI. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1893.

1. Losses paid... \$29,399.50

2. Matured endowments paid... 77,827.00

Total... \$107,226.50

3. Deduct amount received from other companies for losses or claims of policies of this company reinsured... 1,233.00

Total amount actually paid for losses and matured endowments... \$108,459.50

4. Assumptions... 672.90

5. Surrendered policies... 55,729.17

6. Dividends paid to policy holders or others... 85,967.61

7. Expenses paid, including commissions to agents, and officers' salaries... 181,386.07

8. Taxes paid... 14,230.45

9. All other payments and expenditures... 27,297.00

10. Total disbursements... \$789,276.39

Total amount of insurance outstanding... \$33,632,523

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, CHARLES S. ARNALL, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the general agent of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

CHAS. S. ARNALL, General Agent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23rd day of February, 1894.

E. F. LUPTON, Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia.

CHAS. S. ARNALL,

GENERAL AGENT.

Office: 28 Old Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.

China: Haviland China:

It's the finest in the land—and we sell it. In fact, our

salesrooms are chock full of the choicest importations from all parts of the civilized world.

The people of the south are our patrons, and we study how to please them.

There is nothing in the Crockery or Glassware lines we do not handle. Every

thing new, stylish and up to the times.

As to prices—they are specially suited to these 'hard times.'

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

61 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.

Trunks, Sample Cases, Ladies and Gents' Traveling Bags and Toilet Cases.

The latest novelties in Pocket Books, Card Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes. A complete assortment of Tourist Outfits.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN

Phone 571.

92 and 94 Whitehall St.

COAL! COKE! WOOD!

We handle only the best grades of domestic and steam coal, such as Montevallo, Jellico, Paint Rock, Gas and Furnace Coke, Anthracite Coal and Dry Slove Wood. Steam Coal a specialty. Write for prices.

STOCKS COAL CO.,

YARDS—117 North Pryor street, 'Phone 1012; 55 West Peters street, 'Phone 12.

COAL \$1.50.

end up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

PHONE No. 283.

SCIPLE SONS.

BUY ANTHRACITE, MONTEVALLO, JELICO, SPLIT,

R. O. CAMPBELL,

Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. Va., and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 314.

Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1124.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. T. V. & G. R. R.

TO FLORIDA.

Lv Atlanta... 11 25 a m | 2 00 a m | 8 00 a m

Ar Macom... 1 54 p m | 4 45 a m | 11 20 a m

Ar Jacksonville... 10 58 p m | 1 35 p m | 6 45 p m

Ar Brunswick... 8 50 a m | 11 30 a m | 12 45 p m

Ar Savannah... 9 57 p m | 11 42 a m | 1 15 p m

TO THE EAST.

Lv Atlanta... 3 00 a m | 5 10 a m | 2 00 p m

Ar Rome... 5 35 a m | 11 10 a m | 4 45 p m

Ar Dalton... 6 40 a m | 12 22 p m | 5 52 p m

Ar Chattanooga... 8 00 a m | 1 45 p m | 10 15 p m

Ar Knoxville... 12 45 p m | 9 20 a m | 2 50 a m

Ar Washington... 7 40 a m | 9 20 a m | 2 50 a m

Ar Philadelphia... 11 10 a m | 1 40 a m | 6 52 a m

Ar New York... 1 50 p m | 4 45 p m | 11 20 a m

TO MEMPHIS.

Lv Atlanta... 2 00 a m | 2 00 p m

Ar Huntsville... 11 40 a m | 11 30 p m

Ar Tusculum... 1 57 p m | 1 40 a m

Ar Memphis... 7 10 p m | 7 00 a m

TO ALABAMA POINTS.

Lv Atlanta... 8 30 a m

Ar Rome... 11 30 a m

Ar Selma... 6 45 p m

Ar Mobile... 12 45 p m

Ar Meridian... 11 45 p m

Solid vestibule train to Jacksonville leaves at 2 a m with Pullman sleeper to Brunswick sleeping car open 9 p m. Double daily Pullman sleeping car service between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Free observation car to Chattanooga and Macon. Washington and Chattanooga limited carries Pullman sleepers to Washington and New York.

ED E. KIRBY,

Tkt Agt, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

B. W. WREN.

G. P. A. Knoxville, Tenn.

J. J. FARNSWORTH, D. P. A.

feb 25 1m

WONDERFUL LITHIA BATH

SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, LITHIA SPRINGS, GA.,

H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor.

Twenty miles or 40 minutes west of Atlanta. Twelve trains daily, via Georgia Pacific to our door, or East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia to Austell, and our dummy two miles to hotel.

For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, Insomnia and Skin Diseases. Within the hotel is the finest bathhouse in the country. Massage, Electric, Vapor, etc., given by Dr. W. H. Whitehead, assisted by trained male and female attendants. Modern hotel; 162 rooms. Table excellent. Rates, \$12 to \$21 per week; less by the month. Open February 1st. Circulars sent. Special low rate for February.

feb 28-2m wed fri sat

Easter Comes Early This Year.

Hadn't you better come now and have your order for a Spring Suit? Our

Tailoring Department

was never so attractive. We have searched the woolen field over, and our stock of piece goods represents all that is new, nobby, stylish.

Many have taken advantage of our low prices on heavy weight suits and overcoats. Why don't you?

HIRSCH BROTHERS

44 Whitehall.

Washington, March 1st. It was a dull day here before adjournment, without warning, the house of representatives adjourned like a fighting moose.

Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, the pension appropriator, among other things, made a large number of amendments on the list. They were on the list. They were on the list. They were on the list.

With this the Virginia toward the seat of the Meredith doubled his flagging the air with his arms.

Mr. Funk stood by his grudge to a fight him and about to strike straight at Mr. Tucker, grasped and plucked them down members rushed in a rage.

The house was in commotion at the time and Mr. Outlaw, Speaker Crisp was rushed to the stand.

During the sergeant-at-large, almost as if precipitated it was the two men leading the protection of the interest about the pension in every section of the country.